

## INTERNATIONAL

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**GOP Chiefs Reportedly Warn Nixon of Carswell Rejection**

G. Harrold Carswell

**WASHINGTON.** March 25 (UPI)—Senate Republican leaders have told the White House that opponents of Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell have enough votes to return the nomination to the Judiciary Committee—tantamount to killing it.

UPI learned today that the administration got the word during intense backstage maneuvering for an agreement to set a definite time for a vote on the Carswell nomination and on a \$34.6 billion school-aid bill. "We have informed the White House that there will be a move to recommit the nomination and that in our opinion the move will succeed—that there are not enough votes to defeat," the leadership source said.

A Senate Republican leader, not the source of the report, said in his opinion that such a recommitment vote would be set for Monday April 6. Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., is committed to vote for Judge Carswell.

Headcounts going on throughout the day by both opponents and proponents of the nomination spurred speculation that Judge Carswell might ask that his name be withdrawn if it appeared that recommitment to the committee.

The strategy of trying to recommit the nomination has been developing for several days. Sen. Fred R. Harris, D., Okla. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

**U.S. Banks Cut Prime Rate to 8%;**  
**News Sparks Stock Rally in N.Y.**

By Natalie Layzell

**NEW YORK.** March 25.—The three largest U.S. banks, Bank of America, First National City and Chase Manhattan, cut the prime interest rate to 8 percent from the record high 8.5 percent, allowing an initial roll back this morning by Irving Trust Co.

News of Irving Trust's cut immediately ignited the best rally of stock prices so far this year. On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average soared over 20 points before settling back later in the day.

The cut in the lending rate is a bank's most credit-worthy measure was by no means unanimous, however.

Some large banks did not immediately go along.

In Washington, the White House welcomed the cut.

"The administration is pleased to see a decline in market interest rates which will be an important factor in improving access to credit at a more reasonable cost to the housing industry, state and local borrowers and small business," presidential spokesman Ron Ziegler said.

The rate, which has been at 8.5 percent since last June, is in effect the minimum commercial lending rate and sets the tone for borrowing money throughout the economy.

Traditionally, a rate cut would signal that the government's anti-inflationary program was working, and that the demand for borrowed money had relaxed to the point where bankers could seek to make borrowing more attractive.

However, industry's demand for money, viewed in terms of Eurodollar borrowings, issuance of commercial paper and the extremely heavy calendar for new bond offerings, indicates this is not the case yet.

George Murphy, chairman of Irving Trust, described the action as "unfortunate." He said it was time for the bank "to show it is

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

**Agree to Return to Work****U.S. Mailmen Vote to Accept Union-Government Accord**

**NEW YORK.** March 25 (UPI)—Striking mailmen voted today to accept a wage hike agreement between postal union leaders and the government and agreed to return to work immediately.

The eight-day-old strike, which originated in New York and ended

delivery will resume tomorrow morning.

Gustave Johnson, president of Branch 36 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, told strikers the agreement provided for a 12 percent pay increase retroactive to last October, complete payment by the Post Office Department of health and medical benefits, top pay after eight years instead of the current 21, and total amnesty for strikers.

The rally of 3,000 strikers voted to accept what Mr. Johnson described as a "settlement" although Mr. Johnson said he had "no guarantee" that Congress would draft such wage-raising legislation.

The Brooklyn Postal Union and other unions were scheduled to vote on the settlement later in the day—a day which saw U.S. troops delivering mail for the first time in the nation's history. Mail carriers and clerks already had returned to work in parts of Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island and at Kennedy Airport.

Meanwhile, House and Senate conferees began hammering out a compromise pay bill and members expressed confidence that legislation could be worked out.

Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., said it was the feeling of the group that all federal employees should be included in the pay increase bill to President Nixon's benefit since he would not be "rewarding the wildcatters and ignoring those who obeyed the law."

Last night postal workers in all areas except central New York City returned or agreed to return to work.

Today, before going into the meeting, Mr. Blount said that the mails were "approaching normality."

The postmaster general said that he anticipated full discussions of all issues but "if you don't start with pay, you're being less than realistic."

He also told newsmen that the embargo on mail to New York City had been lifted since all the postal workers were back on the job except in central Manhattan, and that even there 20 percent of the postal employees had reported for work.

CHICAGO—Operations were reported normal at the nation's busiest airport, O'Hare, but flight departures were delayed up to half an hour because of delays at other airports.

WASHINGTON—Twenty of 107 controllers were missing, with delays in both takeoffs and landings—partly because of slowdowns at other airports.

Miami—Twenty-five of 78 men failed to show for work and a limit of two departures an hour was imposed on flights to New York on how to avoid another crisis.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

**Big Four Meeting In Berlin****Numerous Issues At Talks Today**

By David Binder

**BERLIN.** March 25 (NYT)—The four victorious powers of World War II—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—prepared to meet here tomorrow on the perennial Berlin problem.

The motives for this first meeting on Berlin in 11 years diverge sharply between East and West. But in a period when both sides are moving toward negotiations on a variety of political and military issues, there is a grain of hope that some useful accommodations might eventually be reached on Berlin as well.

The contacts leading to tomorrow morning's meeting in the old Allied Control Council Building, on Elzholzstrasse—vestige of fleeting post-war Allied unity—began just a year ago in the wake of the last major East-West confrontation over Berlin.

At the time, the Soviet Union backed down from grave threats to impede air and land access to West Berlin, isolated 11 miles inside Communist East Germany, in retaliation for the staging of the West German presidential election here.

Those two issues—access to West Berlin and the activity of Bonn politicians here—remain the principal bargaining points on the agenda of tomorrow's meeting.

There is still no plausible explanation why the Russians retreated from their threats, although it happened at a time of serious border clashes between the Soviet Union and China. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press  
FINAL WORDS—U.S. Ambassador Sargent Shriver uses an armchair for a podium as he makes a farewell speech just before leaving Paris. Listening at left are Mrs. Shriver and their two sons, Mark and Anthony.

**De Gaulle Sends Flowers****Shriver Quits Paris for U.S., Calls Return Nixon's Decision**

PARIS, March 25.—A huge bouquet of gladioli was Gen. Charles de Gaulle's farewell to Ambassador and Mrs. R. Sargent Shriver as they left Paris for the United States today.

The flowers were brought by Col. Jean d'Esquerre, Gen. de Gaulle's aide-de-camp. "We have received," said Mr. Shriver, "a great honor."

The Shriver and four of their children flew out of Orly Airport aboard a Boeing 747 after 20 months of Paris residence.

"I would have gladly stayed on two, three or four years more," he said during the farewells. Last autumn the three Allies handed over identical notes in Moscow requesting a new round of Berlin talks on the following agenda:

Improvement of transit of persons and goods between West Berlin and West Germany, re-establishment of trade, transit and telephone lines between East and West Berlin and removal of discriminatory limitations on West Berlin's trade with Soviet bloc countries.

The Allied aim is thus to ease the situation of the West Berliners and their economy, which have been subjected to continual pressure and harassment by East Germans over the last dozen years.

For their part, the Russians have indicated over the last three months that they are not overly interested in the Berlin issue at this time.

But they have made clear that he was "interested" in the possibilities, but he hadn't yet decided.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

**Nixon Bids Congress Stiffen Laws to Cope With Bombing**

By Carroll Kilpatrick

**WASHINGTON.** March 25 (WPA)—President Nixon asked Congress today to stiffen federal laws dealing with bombings and bomb threats and to provide the death penalty if a fatality occurs.

A week ago Mr. Nixon told congressional leaders that he would ask for new laws to deal with the rash of bombings across the country.

In a statement today he said that many of the recent bombings "have been the work of political fanatics, many of them young criminals posturing as romantic revolutionaries."

"They must be dealt with as the potential murderers they are," he said.

Several members of Congress have introduced bills that would deal with some of the proposals the President made. Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst predicted that Congress would act promptly to bring out a bill.

But there are a number of different approaches to the problem, including a proposal by Rep. Charles A. Vanik, D., Ohio, that would rely on the taxing power to require registration of those manufacturing, distributing and selling explosives.

Different Committees

Rep. Vanik's proposal would be considered by the House Ways and Means Committee, while most of the other plans, including the President's, would require Judiciary Committee action.

Rep. William E. Marshall, R., Ohio, introduced a bill to restrict the distribution and sale of blasting materials and Rep. Don Brattin, R., Colo., a bill to increase ten-fold the penalties for interstate shipment of explosives.

"Recent months have brought an alarming increase in the number

of kidnappers had rejected the government's offer to free only 20 but said that they had "postponed the shooting of Col. Crowley."

Just before the expiration of the deadline, Police Chief Gen. Guillermo Guzman Acosta rejected the ultimatum and said that if Col. Crowley was killed the political

prisoners being held "will be sorry."

Gen. Guzman added that the government knew the identity of Col. Crowley's kidnappers, "and they will share his fate" if he were to be killed.

Paraguayan Kidnapped

Buenos Aires, March 25 (AP)—Argentine leftist terrorists threat-

**Israelis Report Downing 4 MiGs Over Suez Canal**

By James Feron

**JERUSALEM.** March 25 (NYT)—The Israeli Army spokesman said today that four Egyptian MIG-21 jet fighters were downed by Israeli jets in a morning air battle over the Suez canal. He said all Israeli planes returned to their base.

It was the heaviest Egyptian loss in a single day since 11 planes were downed in an all-day series of battles six months ago. Israel says 80 Egyptian planes have been downed since the June, 1967, war.

The Israelis have lost 11 planes on the canal front in the same

**Rogers Sees Soviet Envoy On Mideast****Dobrynin to Confer Later With U.S. Aide**

**WASHINGTON.** March 25 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin met today but made no decision on whether to resume direct American-Russian negotiations on a Middle East peace plan.

They agreed, however, that Mr. Dobrynin would confer soon with Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East Joseph Sisco to continue exploring the possibilities of renewing the direct discussions which ended in a deadlock last December.

State Department Press Officer Robert McCloskey said that it was safe to assume that Mr. Rogers pressed Mr. Dobrynin on the four-point American program he announced Monday to try to "minimize hostilities and enhance the prospects for peace."

Mr. Dobrynin spent 55 minutes with Mr. Rogers and Mr. Sisco and then went to Mr. Sisco's office for 15 minutes more before slipping out of the building by way of the secretary's private elevator to the basement in order to avoid newsmen awaiting him in the lobby.

The department spokesman, in response to questions, made it clear that, despite the agreement on a future meeting, he could not say that bilateral negotiations actually have been resumed.

Mr. Rogers is understood to be especially interested, following the U.S. refusal to provide Israel with warplanes "for the time being," to get the Russians to agree to talk about a general agreement about limiting arms in the area.

**Palestinian Guerrillas Fight Christian Arabs in Lebanon**

**BEIRUT.** March 25 (AP)—Arab guerrillas fought machine gun battles with Lebanese mountain villagers today, then kidnapped the son of a powerful Christian political leader to spark fresh violence in the capital.

In a separate incident, Lebanese troops clashed with guerrillas in a Palestinian refugee camp on the road to Beirut's International Airport.

At least ten guerrillas were known to have been killed and 17 wounded in the day's fighting.

The guerrillas promised to give them a mass funeral in Beirut tomorrow in defiance of a government ban on demonstrations.

"There is a devilish plan aimed at liquidating the Palestine guerrilla movement in Lebanon and throwing Lebanon into a sea of

blood for the benefit of imperialism and Zionism," declared the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

Bashir Gemayel, son of Lebanon's Public Works and Transport Minister Pierre Gemayel, was snatched from his car as he passed el-Zaatar refugee camp on the outskirts of Beirut.

Units of the older Mr. Gemayel's Falangist militia, a heavily armed private army, poured out in a bid to force the son's release.

The two sides fought a series of running gun battles around the camp before government authorities extracted a promise from the guerrillas that Bashir would be freed.

Armed men meanwhile roamed Beirut's Moslem quarter, forcing shops to close and ordering people off the streets.

Lebanon's cabinet met in emergency session to decide on measures to damp down the crisis, which threatened a repetition of last November's violence in which at least 50 died in clashes between the army and Palestinian guerrilla forces.

The involvement of Mr. Gemayel's Falangist followers created a new powder keg situation for Lebanon. Extreme rightists and predominantly Christian, they are the traditional foes of Lebanon's Moslem community. The country is almost equally divided between Christians and Moslems.

Earlier today Palestinian guerrillas had fought two gun battles with the inhabitants of the Christian Arab village of Kahala, five miles east of Beirut. A Palestinian spokesman said nine guerrillas were killed and several wounded.

Today's fighting came less than 24 hours after a raging gun battle between the guerrillas and a band of cigarette smugglers in Beirut in which three guerrillas were killed and 14 wounded.

The battle in Kahala stemmed from yesterday's incident.

A funeral procession of Palestinian guerrillas was driving the body of one of yesterday's dead to Amman, in Jordan, for burial when it was fired upon.

The Palestinians said it was an ambush, but an official government statement said the shooting

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

**Terrorists Kidnap Paraguayan****Dominicans to Free 20 to Save U.S. Envoy**

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, March 25 (AP)—A government spokesman said that the U.S. air attaché abducted yesterday would be freed late today in advance of the release of about 20 prisoners demanded by his kidnappers.

In response to a question about whether he had ever ventured an opinion on the size of U.S. forces in Europe, Mr. Watson said that in an appearance before the House Ways and Means Committee, he had expressed concern that the United States still had troops there after 25 years.

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Not Strong Enough Now

## Nasser Admits Egyptians Can't Force Mideast Solution

**CAIRO.** March 25 (UPI)—Egypt is not militarily strong enough at the moment to force Israel into negotiating a just Middle East political settlement, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser said in a speech to the National Assembly today.

"There is no hope at the present time of reaching a political settlement or reaching that degree of strength that would make our enemy feel we can use it to get our rights if we do not get them by political means," he said.

Mr. Nasser reiterated Egypt's willingness to accept a political solution that would include complete Israeli withdrawal and solution to the Palestinian refugee problem, but charged that the United States had never been interested in a peaceful solution, because such a settlement would be an Arab political victory.

**No Reference to U.S. Jets**

Although not referring to the U.S. decision to defer the additional sale of jet fighters to Israel, Mr. Nasser attacked the announced economic aid to Israel as "essentially military aid."

Mr. Nasser said, "America, when it urges limitation of arms shipments at a time when it itself declares Israel to be militarily

## Israel to Question U.S.

**JERUSALEM.** March 25 (UPI)—Israel, concerned about the latest Soviet moves in the Middle East, will press for an immediate reappraisal of American policy on the region, diplomatic sources said today.

The Israelis will try to sound Washington on possible American action to counter increasing Soviet involvement in the Middle East, the sources said.

America's over-conservative estimates of the Russian penetration into Egypt are believed here to be at the root of the recent American decision to withhold further shipments to Israel.

## Berlin Talks Start Today

(Continued from Page 1) if the three Allies want to talk about Berlin at all, then the Soviet Union is going to insist on raising two matters close to its heart—the first being the abolition of West Germany's political presence here in the form of parliamentary sessions and the like, and the second being Moscow's desire to expand its own presence in West Berlin as a fourth "guardian" power.

Nominally the Western side is insisting on talking about "greater Berlin," including the Eastern sector, which East Germany claims to be "the capital of the German Democratic Republic."

The Allies base their position on protocols drawn up in 1944 in London, which foresaw an occupation administration of the capital of the German reich. But these protocols have grown moldy with age. The Communists say they are no longer valid. The Western powers themselves view their current status here as deriving from the conquest of Germany. But civilian access derives from a "common law" accretion of rights and privileges over the last 25 years.

## Police Salutes

In practice, the Allies acknowledge the withdrawal of East Berlin from "four-power" supervision with the tiny exception of occasional Western military police salutes into the Eastern sector in patrol cars.

By the same token, the Allies are preparing to talk tomorrow about accommodations over West Berlin alone, which is tantamount to accepting the Communist thesis that East Berlin is no longer a matter for four-power discussion.

According to a authoritative sources, the Western tactic in the new Berlin talks will be to insist that while the vestigial four-power status for Berlin remains unimpaired, the Allies are nevertheless interested in negotiating a kind of "superstructure" of improved conditions for West Berlin on top of that status.

On the other hand, the Communist side has hinted repeatedly in the last two months that it would prefer to alter the status of West Berlin into what they call "a special political entity."

Despite disagreement on the current status of West Berlin, a certain community of agreement seems to have developed between Washington and Moscow on the fundamental concept of what to do about divided Germany as a whole.

It now appears that as efforts to relax tensions in Central Europe gather momentum, both the Russians and Americans have rediscovered a vital interest in retaining a voice in any settlements that involve the German nation as a whole. These would include a final fixing of Germany's eastern borders and a formal rapprochement between East and West Germany as envisaged in last week's Erfurt meeting between East German Premier Willi Stoph and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Since both German states are partially sovereign, the only place where Soviet and American interests converge in practice is in West Berlin. For this reason, both the superpowers regard the talks beginning tomorrow as their share of the mortgage on the future of Germany.

## Coast Guard Dismisses 9

**NEW LONDON, Conn.** March 25 (UPI)—The Coast Guard announced yesterday that nine cadets have been dismissed from the Coast Guard Academy here for possession and use of marijuana.

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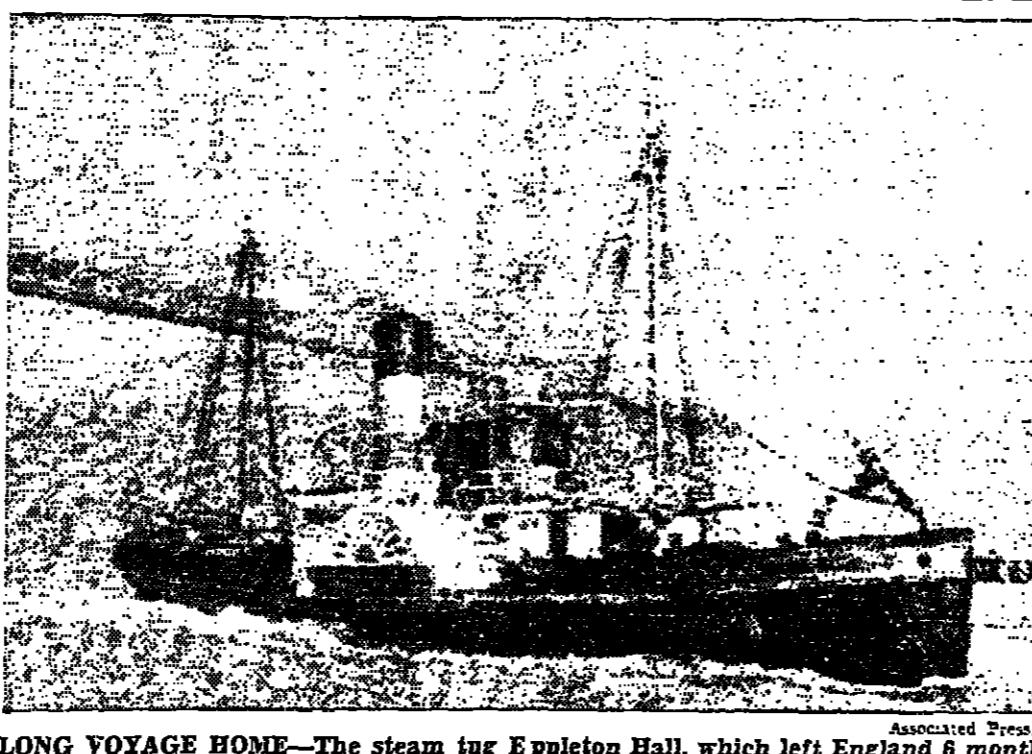
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Associated Press  
**LONG VOYAGE HOME**—The steam tug Eppleton Hall, which left England 6 months ago, churns under the Golden Gate Bridge into San Francisco Bay. The 105-foot side-wheel paddle tug, believed to be the last of its kind in the world, was skippered by Scott Newhall, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, on the trip from England.

## U.S. Is Wary On Arms Aid To Cambodia

By Richard Halloran

**WASHINGTON.** March 25 (NYT)—The State Department said yesterday that the United States will face the question of military assistance to the new government of Cambodia "if and when it arises."

A departmental spokesman, Carl Barth, told a news briefing that Washington had received no indication whether the government of Premier Lon Nol wanted military help from the United States.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers said at a news conference Monday that "we don't anticipate that any request will be made." Mr. Barth explained yesterday that the secretary had not pre-judged a response to such a request nor had he intended to prevent a Cambodian request.

The administration's public posture on the Cambodian situation has been not to become involved while awaiting developments. The United States has continued diplomatic relations with the government named after the coup d'etat last week. Officials have confined themselves to bland statements of respect for Cambodia's neutrality and sovereignty.

## Similar to Indonesia

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## At Least 6 Times, Sources Say

## Saigon Jets and Artillery Aid Cambodians Against Viet Cong

By Terence Smith

**SAIGON.** March 25 (NYT)—That the areas inside Cambodia have been struck inside Cambodia at least twice in the last week, in support of Cambodian Army operations against the Viet Cong, sources have reported that napalm has been used as well as teams of helicopter gunships.

It is not known if the South Vietnamese command has agreed to participate in such large-scale joint operations or provide anything beyond air strikes and artillery.

A spokesman for the South Vietnamese Army said today that the local commanders have already been authorized to provide artillery support and exchange intelligence information with the Cambodians but so far not to commit troops.

Such a decision would presumably have to be made by the Vietnamese joint general staff.

In general, the South Vietnamese are anxious to exploit the current differences between the Cambodians and the Viet Cong and to do everything possible to assist the Cambodians in their military operations.

Principles of war require that the Viet Cong be targeted as the most dramatic example of cross-border cooperation between South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops since the overthrow last week of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as Cambodian chief of state.

During the last ten days, Cambodian Army troops have conducted a battalion-size sweep operation on their side of the border in an apparent effort to drive the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units across the South Vietnamese border.

Communist troops have long used the eastern provinces of Cambodia as sanctuaries and supply bases for their operations inside South Vietnam. The new government in Phnom Penh has pledged to expel the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces from Cambodian territory.

According to reliable sources, U.S. involvement in the cross-border cooperation against the Viet Cong has been limited to the use of spotter aircraft. No American troops have been involved in the operations nor has American artillery been used.

French-speaking U.S. advisers, however, have participated in several of the meetings that have been held between Cambodians and South Vietnamese officials on the Cambodian side of the border, the informants said.

At these meetings, the Cambodians reportedly have proposed that Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops cooperate in a large-scale sweep of the known Viet Cong base areas just across the border. The Cambodian commanders have suggested that the South Vietnamese troops operate as a blocking force to trap the Viet Cong as they escape across the border.

At no time have they asked the South Vietnamese troops to operate on the Cambodian side of the border.

They have, however, recommended

## U.S. Denies Plan To Cut Vietnam Forces by Half

**WASHINGTON.** March 26 (AP)—The White House denied today that a report of a cut in the size of the U.S. defense budget for 1971 was accurate.

Mr. Chau was sentenced to prison March 5 in a highly-publicized case that brought charges of suppression against the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

A special Senate committee Monday asked the court to reconsider Mr. Chau's conviction based on a number of irregularities connected with the case. Mr. Thieu ordered a military court trial for Mr. Chau last February after 102 of 135 members of the Lower House signed a petition stating that the government should either clear or convict the deputy. Some deputies claimed their signatures were forged.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said no decision has been made by President Nixon on further troop withdrawals, and declared: "The 225,000 figure is not correct."

Mr. Chau appealed to the United Nations.

But the prince said he did not know what specific measures the government might ask the UN to take. Asked what Cambodia could do in the event that neither the application of the Geneva accords nor the UN succeeded in clearing the Vietnamese from Cambodia, Prince Sihanouk re-

## 2 Officers Cite Pressure for 'Body Counts'

Say Commanders Want High Kill List

**LONG BINH.** Vietnam, March 25 (UPI)—Two young American infantry officers told an Army court today they were under pressure from their commanders to report killing as many Communist soldiers as possible.

A civilian defense attorney called the officers to the stand in an effort to prove that Army "body count" policies forced Lt. James B. Duffy, 22, to order the execution of a Vietnamese man seized by his platoon in September 40 miles southwest of Saigon.

Lt. Duffy is accused of premeditated murder in the shooting Sept. 5 of Do Van Men, whom other witnesses described as a South Vietnamese Army deserter detained by Lt. Duffy's soldiers in a Viet Cong area.

All three enlisted men were charged with murder in violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, but there was no indication that they were accused of more than one slaying.

Attorney Henry Rothblatt called Lt. John D. Kruger, 23, and Lt. Ralph C. Kreuger Jr., 25, fellow officers with Lt. Duffy in the 3d Brigade of the 9th U.S. Infantry Division. Both testified that "body counts" were a gauge for advancement in the Army.

"Your officer efficiency report is based on how many enemy are killed," Lt. Kreuger told the court.

"He said the pressure for body counts came from 'higher levels outside the company.'

The other officer testifying, Lt. Kruger, said that in his battalion headquarters a chart was kept on Communist body counts. He said there were columns for enemy killed in action, enemy killed by air strikes, Viet Cong political workers killed by booby traps, but no columns for U.S. casualties or prisoners taken.

"I get the impression that all the high officers want is body counts," he said.

Capt. Dennis L. Muehlested, 26, testified that the major who was Lt. Duffy's battalion executive officer at the time of the slaying was particularly interested in body counts. He said units failing to produce high counts were kept out in the field longer.

Capt. Charles L. Stewart, 25, said the major's policy was "the more the better" on body counts. When a member of the court asked whether headquarters was more pleased with a 14 body count and one prisoner, or 15 bodies, Capt. Stewart replied: "Fifteen bodies. Prisoners just don't count."

**No Drug Link**

**WASHINGTON.** March 25 (UPI)—The Defense Department said today there was no evidence that soldiers at My Lai had been smoking marijuana before the alleged

*Inflationary Burst Feared*

## Planned U.S. Budget Surplus Wiped Out by Postal Strike

By Murray Seeger

WASHINGTON, March 25—President Nixon's stately plans for an anti-inflationary budget surplus in the next fiscal year have been wiped out by the postal strike.

The budget, which is the keystone of economic policy-making, called for a surplus of \$1.3 billion on June 30, 1971, when it was issued seven weeks ago. Instead, qualified congressional experts foresee a deficit of \$3 billion to \$4 billion and possibly twice that.

Such a shift would mean stimulation of the economy toward a new inflationary burst before the cur-

### Hudson Is Ruled The Discoverer Of Coney Island

NEW YORK, March 25

(UPI)—The Coney Island Chamber of Commerce has endorsed a claim that the discoverer of Coney Island was Henry Hudson, and not Giovanni di Verrazano as claimed by the Italians.

The chamber postponed last September the 350th anniversary observance of Hudson's landing on Coney when the Italian Historical Society of America submitted documents proving Verrazano sailed the waters off Coney Island in 1524, although there was no proof that he or his crew went ashore.

The chamber reported that the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in Manhattan has come up with documents proving that Hudson was the first white man to set foot on the shores of Coney Island in 1524.

### Nixon Seeks Stiffer Law On Bombings

(Continued from Page 1)

in their efforts to combat the multiplying number of acts of urban terror," he said.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler reported that in the fiscal year 1969 there were 46 bomb attacks against federal buildings supervised by the General Services Administration. So far in fiscal 1970 there have been 164 threats.

In fiscal 1969 arson and bombing incidents at federal buildings totaled 18, compared with 14 so far in fiscal 1970, Mr. Ziegler said. Mr. Kleindienst said there was no evidence of any "conscious, precise or clear conspiracy in the recent bombings, but he said it is possible to pick up a piece of paper on almost any college campus giving instructions on how to make bombs.

**President's Requests**

The President urged Congress to strengthen present federal laws in these ways:

- Impose a penalty of ten years in prison or a fine of \$10,000 on anyone involved in the transport of explosives for unlawful use. The present penalty is one year in prison and \$1,000 fine.

- Double the penalty if anyone is injured as the result of such transport of explosives and provide the death penalty if there is a fatality.

- Raise penalties for bomb threats from one year in prison to a maximum of five years or \$50,000 both.

- Include incendiary devices in the category of explosives.

- Make it a federal crime to use explosives against a federal building or vehicle and make possession of any explosive in such a building a federal crime.

- Make it a federal crime to use explosives to damage any building used for business purposes by any person or firm engaged in interstate commerce.

- Make it a crime to possess explosives with the intent to damage federal property used in its business by a person engaged in interstate commerce.

### Atlanta Union Refuses Offer

ATLANTA, March 25 (AP)—Sacking city employees—fired by Mayor Sam Massell last Friday—today to continue their strike in support of pay demands for mail-order workers.

About 1,500 remain on strike. The union said that the vote to continue the strike, which is now in its ninth week, was overwhelming.

Mayor Massell fired the workers because they had gone on strike. The city government offered wage increases—less than the strikers demanded—and reinstatement without prejudice, but also without payment of lost wages. It was this that the strikers rejected.

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BOISE BURNOUT—Three Idaho farmers watch as two million pounds of gasoline-soaked potatoes go up in flames, near Boise, in a National Farmers Organization protest against the low prices now being offered for this year's crop of potatoes.

### School Desegregation Dispute in Senate

#### Stennis Delays Vote on Education Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP)—Sen. John Stennis plunged the Senate into a new dispute over school segregation yesterday, delaying final congressional action on a \$24.6 billion bill to aid elementary and secondary education.

Staff experts of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation have told Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., committee chairman, that the surplus would not materialize. They estimated that the deficit could reach \$7 billion or \$8 billion because so many of the assumptions on which the budget was based were unlikely to prove valid.

#### How Surplus Helps

When the federal budget is in surplus the government becomes a supplier of money to the economy instead of a consumer.

The surplus was considered highly important to encourage the Federal Reserve System to loosen controls on money supply, an action that might lower interest rates.

If the budget shifts sharply to a deficit after a surplus last year and a near balance this June 30, the government again would become an inflationary force in the economy. The government would be forced to borrow to cover its deficits, absorbing much of the new money created by the Federal Reserve and pushing interest rates higher again.

#### 25% Rate Cut Set For Swiss-U.S. Calls

BERN, March 25 (UPI)—The cost of telephone and telex calls from Switzerland to the United States and Canada is to be reduced by almost 25 percent on Tuesday, the Swiss Post Office said today.

After the reduction, made possible by a new transatlantic cable connection through Rome and Spain, a three-minute call will cost \$6.97.

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP)—Southern cities like Mobile, Ala., and Charlotte, N.C., will no longer be under federal pressure to bus pupils out of all-black schools located in all-black neighborhoods.

They will have to desegregate the teaching staffs in each of their schools—but as will Northern cities like Chicago, probably to the consternation of teachers' unions.

Finally, though cities need not bus, whether South or North, neither may they "discriminate with respect to the quality of facilities or the quality of education delivered" in their all-black schools.

These are the three main thrusts of President Nixon's statement yesterday on school desegregation, an outline of a new federal strategy.

The statement dealt mainly with urban segregation. Most of the law on the subject has grown out of rural examples in the South. Many problems stem from the effort to apply this rural law to urban circumstances. It was into this partial legal vacuum that the President stepped.

#### South Always Based

In the rural South, most children have always been bused to school, and most blacks and whites live intermixed, with few residential concentrations. Rural school districts were easy to desegregate. Judges ordered attendance zones drawn and bus routes changed to wipe out all "vestiges" of the old dual school system.

In the urban South, to which civil rights lawyers have increasingly turned, it has not been that simple. The old legal segregation has been reinforced by residential patterns, creating dense black neighborhoods little different from those found in cities in the North.

Wiping out all vestiges of the old system has meant busing, sometimes in districts that have few buses or none at all. Some judges have ordered "busing" while others have backed down in the face of social geography. The Supreme Court has not spoken directly on this issue.

Mr. Nixon stated clearly that unless the Supreme Court says otherwise, the government will not apply pressure to bus in these urban cases.

#### Neighborhood School Key

"The neighborhood school will be deemed the most appropriate base," he said, and "transportation of pupils beyond normal geographic school zones for the purpose of achieving racial balance will not be required."

Southern cities "are still under the obligation to take such steps as they can to bring about desegregation, such as redrawing boundaries or building new schools on white-black borders. Northern cities are under a similar obligation. The President put the two on much the same footing."

The Supreme Court said some time ago that school districts must desegregate their teaching staffs, so that the black-white ratio in each school is about the same as in the school district as a whole.

Though he balked at the prospect of moving pupils around, the President served notice that he had no such reservations about teacher transfers.

Opponents acknowledge that they will need 12 or 13 Republican electors to defeat the nomination. They could count

## White House Would Sift Protesters

### Rights Unit Plans Challenge in Court

By Carol Honas

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP)—Protesters planning White House demonstrations would have to submit detailed advance information about their past protest activities, as well as any previous arrests and convictions, under proposed new federal government procedures.

The questions about protesters are proposed as part of a 33-item questionnaire that protest groups would have to submit to the National Park Service 15 days before planned demonstrations near the White House.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which made the proposed questionnaire public yesterday, said it will challenge it in court Monday on constitutional grounds.

#### "Civil" on Rights

Florence Robin, director of the Washington ACLU chapter, said the questionnaire would be "an invasion of privacy" which "casts a shadow on people's right to assemble."

She said the questions were drawn up by the Justice Department, although they were formally proposed eight days ago by the National Park Service, which has jurisdiction over the White House sidewalks.

Park Service and Justice Department officials reached late last night were unable to confirm the proposed new regulations.

Mrs. Robin said the questionnaire was prepared for submission to the U.S. Court of Appeals here, which last year upheld a lower-court ruling against restrictions on picketing and demonstrations around the White House in a suit brought by the ACLU.

According to Mrs. Robin, the court said the government has a right to advance notice of demonstrations near the White House. It asked the Park Service to draw up a notice form that demonstrators would submit 15 days before their planned protest.

## Agnaw Denies Row With Mosbacher Over Pompidou's Visit to Chicago

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today reports that he was critical of U.S. Chief of Protocol Emil Mosbacher in connection with the visit of French President Georges Pompidou "are totally without foundation."

He said he hoped Mr. Mosbacher would continue to serve in his present post "for many years to come."

Mr. Agnew, said that the story "quoting so-called informed sources" is an obvious attempt to promote a dispute between two officials where none exists."

The story referred to by the Vice-President, published in The Washington Post in an earlier edition of the International Herald Tribune said Mr. Agnew blamed Mr. Mosbacher to the incidents in Chicago involving pro-Israel demonstrators and Mr. Pompidou.

According to the story, an "informed State Department source" was quoted as saying: "Vice-President Agnew places the blame for the fiasco in Chicago on Mosbacher. He contends there would have been no trouble if Mosbacher hadn't alienated [Chicago] Mayor [Richard J.] Daley's office."

Mr. Daley was alienated, the story said, quoting the State Department source, because Mr. Mosbacher would not deal directly with him and sent lower-echelon personnel to Chicago to try to set up arrangements behind the mayor's back.

Mr. Daley was reportedly so incensed over this that he sent a telegram to Mr. Mosbacher in California, which was Mr. Pompidou's last stop before Chicago, protesting Mr. Mosbacher's handling of the visit, the story said.

The cool reception that Mayor Daley and his police gave the Pompidou arrival was blamed by the Vice-President on Mr. Mosbacher's handling of arrangements, the State Department source was quoted as saying.

### 3 Shipowners Indicted in U.S. For Loan Fraud

NEWARK, N.J., March 25 (AP)

A U.S. grand jury has indicted five men—including three international shipping executives—for allegedly arranging \$2.4 million in unsupported loans from a bank.

The 61-count indictment, announced yesterday, also named 23 shipping corporations as defendants: 14 of them Panamanian, five Liberian and one chartered in London. The other three are registered in New York.

The three shipping executives were John P. Katsoulacos of Athens, John T.W. McGaugh of London, and Michael Markagian of New York. U.S. attorney Frederick Lacey described them as shipowners and shipping executives.

But not for long. Sen. Thurgood Marshall came personally to the Senate Press Gallery to ask that the passage be edited out of the written statement.

### Thurmond Annuls Claim of Role In Nixon Vote

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., issued then retracted yesterday a claim that his efforts had been effective in persuading many Americans, especially Southerners, to vote for President Nixon.

"In all modesty, I believe my efforts were effective in convincing many Americans, especially in the Southern states, that Mr. Nixon should be President," said a Thurmond statement commenting on the Nixon school desegregation message.

But not for long. Sen. Thurgood Marshall came personally to the Senate Press Gallery to ask that the passage be edited out of the written statement.

### Soviet Leader in Iran

TEHERAN, March 25 (UPI)—Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny arrived here today for a six-day visit as the guest of the Shah of Iran.

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### Hijacked Plane Repaired in Peru, Leaves for Cuba

LIMA, Peru, March 25 (Reuters)—A hijacked Argentine Comet-4 airliner with 50 people aboard left here after first refusing to land and shouting his innocence to charges of conspiracy to commit a \$6 million armored car robbery.

The airliner landed here earlier today from Santiago, Chile, for a refueling stop. It was unable to take off again for nine hours because the engines could not be restarted.

A number of passengers, including five children, were allowed to leave the aircraft here.

The armed hijackers, reportedly an Argentine named Caetano and his pregnant wife, took over the aircraft shortly after it took off from the Argentine city of Cordoba yesterday on an internal flight.

The aircraft, carrying seven crew members and 43 passengers, was planning to stop at Quayaguil, Ecuador, on its way to Cuba, airport officials said.

Contrary to Contracts

Teachers' unions often do. Such transfer orders run counter to the clause in many contracts allowing senior teachers to choose the schools in which they teach. In

The aircraft, carrying seven crew members and 43 passengers, was planning to stop at Quayaguil, Ecuador, on its way to Cuba, airport officials said.

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*De Gaulle's Boycott***Paris Held Ready to Resume Its Place on Council of WEU**

By James Goldsborough  
PARIS, March 25.—France will resume its seat on the Western European Union ministerial council at the next meeting May 7 in Bonn, informed sources said today.

This move will end the French boycott of the WEU council begun by former President Charles de Gaulle's orders in February, 1969.

The sources revealed following a meeting today between Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and Georges Houtin, former Minister of State for Economic Affairs.

**Market Politics**

They had long charged that the other WEU countries were using the WEU to get Britain into the market through the back door.

President Georges Pompidou began to soften the French stand soon after his election last summer. He told WEU members, which are the Common Market countries plus Britain, that France would reconsider retaking its seat if the WEU no longer used as a "court of appeal" for Britain.

The Socialists were putting pressure on Premier-designate Mariano Rajoy to give the job to veteran Socialist leader Pietro Nenni.

The Christian Democrats, especially the left wing, wanted Acting Foreign Minister Aldo Moro to succeed him in the post. He is a former member of the party.

Moro's backers reportedly told Mr. Houtin that Mr. Moro would not join the cabinet except as foreign minister. Mr. Houtin said Mr. Moro in the government must insure that party leftists will support him.

**Greatest Problem**

The bog-of-war over the Foreign Ministry was apparently Mr. Rumor's biggest problem in putting together a four-party cabinet, though he received Monday night from President Giuseppe Saragat.

Political sources said that Mr. Rumor was expected to go to Mr. Saragat this week with a list of at least 45 ministers drawn from candidates of the center-left parties. These include the Unitary Socialists, as well as the Christian Democrats and the Socialists.

In Genoa, meanwhile, port activity was halted today by a general strike called throughout the province of Genoa by the three most important Italian labor federations.

The four-hour general strike was held to protest the rising cost of living. A total of 116 Italian and 10 Maltese ships anchored in the port were affected by the strike.

**Role of Italians in 3-Nation Plane Project Affirmed**

MUNICH, March 25 (AP).—Panavia, a management company handling the British-German-Italian construction of MRCA-75 (multi-role combat aircraft) fighter plane, said today there is no evidence that Italy would withdraw from the joint project.

Panavia spokesman was commenting on a report yesterday from Paris that France has offered to sell a number of Mirage F-1 fighters in Italy in an effort to assure the Italians to abandon a three-nation consortium building the MRCA prototype.

"In latest contacts with our Italian partners we were assured of their full cooperation," the Panavia spokesman said.

Panavia is composed of West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, with 50 percent interest; British Aircraft Corp., 33 percent; and Fiat SpA of Italy, 17 percent.

A formal decision by the three governments to go ahead with the project is expected at a meeting in Munich April 10. The Panavia spokesman said he felt a go-ahead could be taken for granted.

**Court Says Flying A Starfighter Is Not Dangerous'**

SCHLESWIG, Germany, March 26 (AP).—A Schleswig-Holstein State administrative court ruled today that flying a West German F-104 Starfighter jet was not "especially dangerous."

The court made the ruling after rejecting the claim for higher survivor benefits by the widow of a Starfighter pilot killed in the 1968 crash of his jet.

The widow contended she was given higher benefits because her husband was about to be promoted when he died. The court said such an increase could be granted, under law covering government employees, if the husband had been employed in a job that was "especially dangerous."

Since West Germany's Navy and Air Force began flying the Starfighter in 1961, 118 of the planes have crashed, with the loss of 86 pilots.

**Censorship in Libya**

Tripoli, Libya, March 25 (UPI).—The Republication censorship of papers was extended in Tripoli this weekend to include eight foreign-language papers listed here. Publishers were told they must submit page proofs in advance.



INDEPENDENCE IN GREECE—Premier George Papadopoulos walking behind Regent George Zaitakis and his wife yesterday as they entered an Athens cathedral to attend an independence day mass. Greece won its independence from Turkish Ottoman rule 149 years ago.

**TV Attachment Lets Viewer Cultivate the 'Wasteland'**

By Jack Gould

OLD GREENWICH, Conn., March 25 (ONPI)—The color television equivalent of the long-playing phonograph record received its first use in the home of a layman here last night.

The electronic video recording (EVR) device is as easy to operate as a telephone and the colors in a variety of entertainment and educational programs had almost a phenomenal clarity and fidelity.

The system gives the viewer the power to choose the program he wants to see in the same way a listener can pick a classical or rock music album. He can play the program at any time, and there are no commercials.

**Instant Re-Run, Too**

If he wants to see a beautiful or puzzling scene from a play for a second time, it is only necessary to push a button rewinding the film in the EVR cartridge and take another look. The process requires less than a minute.

Even more fascinating is another button which freezes a single picture in a program. In the case of a tour of the Louvre, for instance, the TV director would have no voice in how long one might stare at the "Mona Lisa."

Taking the EVR unit out of the Columbia Broadcasting System laboratory and into the home became possible after CBS and Motorola, Inc., license to manufacture the units, held a day of demonstrations in New York.

**Secret Slip-Up**

The demonstration let one electronic secret slip. In freezing without comment a still photograph from "Charlie Brown," the importance of what engineers call "reference EVR" became a matter of public record.

The miniature EVR film, roughly one-tenth the area of a standard 16-mm film, can be easily indexed so that a viewer or student can quickly pick out precise material from what might be likened to an encyclopedia wired for movement and sound.

Dr. Gerard R. Sava, chief of neurosurgery at Stamford Hospital, was present at the demonstration. He is working on an EVR film to instruct interns in the rapid diagnosis and treatment of head injuries, especially common in automobile accident victims brought to hospital emergency rooms.

The EVR unit used at home here last night weighed about 35 pounds and was about 20 inches wide, 16 inches deep and just under eight inches high. It required about five minutes to hook up and could be done easily by any layman. The EVR signal was fed through an unused channel on the color TV set.

The economic implications of EVR are not too easy to grasp. Certainly it is not likely to supplant either TV broadcasts over the air or cable systems. The introductory price is around \$795, but with mass production it is bound to come down.

For the motion picture industry the implications are bound to be intriguing. At present an EVR film cartridge plays 26 minutes of color or 52 minutes of black-and-white, but with thinner film the running time might be increased to the point where a movie producer could deal directly with the consumer.

The dream of picking up a new movie at a supermarket or taking it out on loan from a library no longer seems quite so remote.

**Zanuck's Praise**

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP).—Darryl F. Zanuck, chairman of the board of 20th Century-Fox, said he would recommend to the next board meeting that Fox release its entire library of films more than five years old for home viewing with the EVR device.

Mr. Zanuck said the device is the greatest thing. It will save our lives. It will save the motion picture industry."

After attending the CBS demon-

**Chile Reports Breaking Up Planned Coup**

Ex-Army General, 10 Officers Seized

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 25 (UPI).—Military intelligence agents smashed a coup plot timed for April 10 with the arrest of 11 of 16 conspirators, the government and government minister in Havana announced.

The statement said the conspirators planned to seize power through simultaneous seizure of Mr. Frei, his defense minister and the army chief of staff.

The conspirators were identified as army officers in retirement and on active service. Highest-ranking was retired Gen. Horacio Gambon. Also identified was Lt. Col. Edmundo Fuenzalida, on active service.

Although some were involved in last October's "soldiers' revolt," a 22-hour "uprising" for more pay and better equipment, the leader of that movement, retired Gen. Roberto Vizcaíno, played no role in the latest plot, government officials said.

Gen. Vizcaíno was in his home recovering from an automobile accident. He is appealing a 300-day suspended "house arrest" sentence for his part in last October's revolt.

Seven active and a dozen retired officers, including Gen. Vizcaíno's father-in-law, were arrested Dec. 9 on alleged conspiracy charges.

A government official said the latest plot seemed to lack political definition. He described it as a "backlash" from last October's pay revolt.

Giovanni Fanton, 35, said: "I was carried away by an avalanche and my comrades saved me. It was prudent to wait for improved weather and we made a bivouac practically at the summit."

All four men were taken to a hospital, but none was believed to be in serious condition.

The helicopter had to make

three trips to bring down the climbers and two guides who were taken up for rescue efforts.

**But Young Visitors Are Indoctrinated****Cuba Denies Training American Guerrillas**

By Earl W. Foell  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 25.—A high-ranking Cuban official denied here yesterday that Havana is training young Americans in guerrilla warfare.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who made the denial, has been described by Cubans as "the man who taught Castro Communism." He is a top Communist party leader and government minister in Havana.

While rejecting the guerrilla-training allegation, Mr. Rodriguez proudly proclaimed that the young Americans, who he said had come to Cuba to cut sugar cane, were being "indoctrinated" to learn "the meaning of imperialism all around the world."

He said this was accomplished by letting them see how Cuba had been "successfully deformed" before Premier Fidel Castro took over, and by helping young Americans to meet North Vietnamese working and studying in Cuba.

This, he said, was not indoctrination or "brainwashing" to pre-

pare guerrillas. He said it was intended to emphasize the solidarity of Cuban revolutionaries with minorities in the United States who had a similar view of the world.

**Query on Better Ties**

Mr. Rodriguez replied negatively when asked about the chances for improved relations between Cuba and Washington, or between Cuba and the Organization of American States.

[Cuba has rejected U.S. conditions for starting talks that could lead to the resumption of relations with the nations in the OAS, the Associated Press reported. It quoted a statement to that effect by AP, the Cuban exile press agency, based on a Havana broadcast to Latin America last weekend.]

The recruiting project is part of the "Torriente plan," a new anti-Castro movement launched at an exile rally two months ago by Jose de La Torriente, leader in the Cuban colony here.

Recruiting facilities will be established in all cities with sizable Cuban colonies, Mr. Cantillo said. In the United States there are large colonies in Miami, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, and in New Jersey.

Training for combat in Cuba may be arranged in some Latin-American country, Mr. Cantillo said, adding that "many types of training could legally be carried on in the United States, too, such as shooting, marching and drilling."

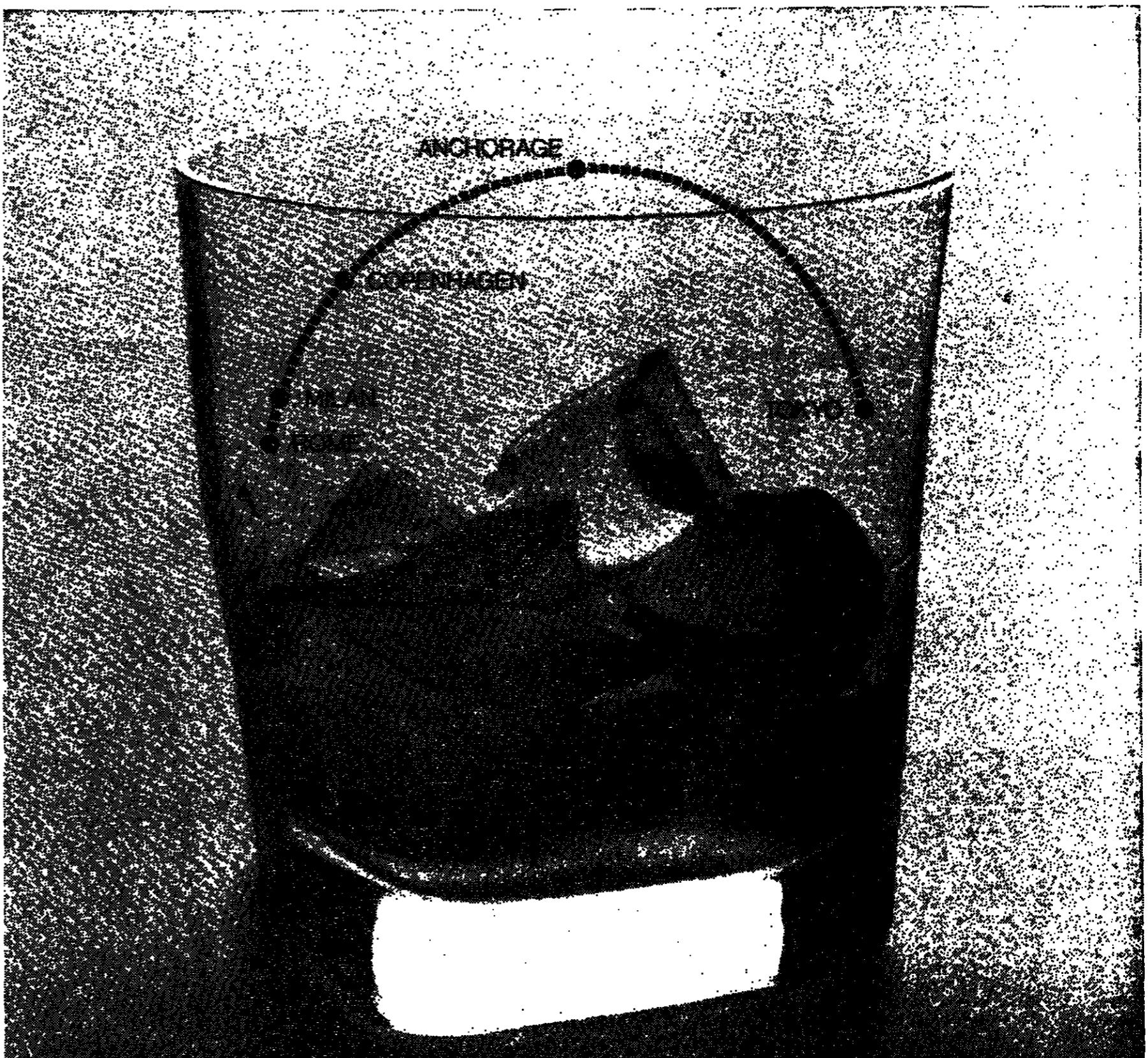
**Bomb Damages Greek Embassy**

COPENHAGEN, March 25 (UPI).—An unidentified man tossed a Molotov cocktail into the building housing the Greek and Israeli embassies today, injuring one Greek official.

Police said the bomb started a small fire in an embassy office. The Greek press attaché, Georgios Georgiou, was admitted to a hospital with injuries to his hand from broken glass suffered when the window was shattered by the bomb.

**Anti-Castro Army Plan**

MIAMI, March 25 (AP).—Recruiting stations to establish an



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Page 5—Thursday, March 26, 1970 \*

## Wise Decision on Mideast Arms

Superficially, the Nixon and Rogers Mideast statements of Saturday and Monday answered Israel's request to buy more Phantoms now. To this limited question the reply was: No, not now, but the United States will sell more jets "promptly if the situation requires it." Fundamentally, however, the administration addressed the issue of whether Washington should continue to ensure that Israel maintains enough of a military advantage to deter full-scale war. On the crucial question the answer was yes. There is no inconsistency in the two answers, merely a paradox whose nature is insufficiently understood.

Even insiders who know everything there is to know about pilot readiness, delivery times, battle tactics, anti-aircraft defenses and the like, have trouble determining what Israel's legitimate needs are. (Understandably, Israeli and American experts differ.) For outsiders, who must depend for their military briefings on Israeli alarms and Arab protests, the exercise is doubly difficult. Actually, the exercise may not be necessary. The important consideration is not the numbers game but the underlying strategic dynamic: Israel air superiority deters war. In its first 14 months the administration had not been forced to define and decide the issue; it could coast on the Johnson sale of 50 Phantoms. Now, however, Mr. Nixon has made a basic decision of his own.

If the U.S.S.R., by its military assistance programs to Israel's neighbors, does essentially change the balance, then the United States would take action to deal with that situation," said the President, making plain he was taking into account Moscow's shipment of new anti-aircraft missiles and advisers to Egypt. "Once that balance shifts perceptibly . . . then the danger of war greatly increases." By "balance," Mr. Nixon means, as the parties in the Mideast all understand, Israeli superiority.

\* \* \*

Some Arabs may be pleased that Mr. Nixon refused Israel's immediate request but, as Cairo's Al Ahram correctly said right after the President spoke over the weekend, "No matter what the (Rogers announcement) will be, it will be aimed at maintaining Israel's superiority . . ." The Israelis surely would have preferred to have their request fully honored. But President Nixon's care-

ful pledge to maintain the Mideast "balance" must be regarded as far more important to Israel's long-term security, and to the deterrence of a regional war, than even the most liberal short-term arms deal. It is noteworthy, according to the Nixon-Rogers statements, that maintaining the "balance" is desirable in itself as an end of American policy and does not depend on Israeli acceptance of American political terms.

In fact, a major turn in Mideast policy is at hand. From the eager self-confident activism of early 1969 ("What we see now is a new policy on the part of the United States in assuming the initiative"), Mr. Nixon has eased into a more reticent reality ("We have to realize that we have in the Mideast peoples whose enmities go back over centuries [sic]").

A year ago the President was moving on "five fronts" toward a political solution. His advance having been blunted, he now has recast his Mideast priorities: restoration of the cease-fire and reduction of the arms flow come first. No longer is the main purpose in the talks with Moscow to "pursue every possible avenue to peace." It is a more modest goal—to "stop escalating the arms race." The administration makes clear, though, that it takes two—Moscow, too—to de-escalate. Meanwhile, it offers Israel important economic aid, reportedly \$100 million worth, to help Jerusalem bear the giant extra costs of its post-1967 defense.

For a year Mr. Nixon worked honorably and hard for a settlement. He did not succeed; his search frightened Jerusalem into a no-compromise corner and encouraged Arabs to believe that American pressure on Israel—rather than their own recognition of Israel—was the path to peace. Certainly the United States should continue canvassing the diplomatic possibilities. But its most immediate and vital contribution is to lower the level of regional violence, if possible by means of agreement with the Russians, otherwise by maintaining the military "balance" on its own. This is, as we understand it, exactly what President Nixon has now set out to do. It is possible, though far from certain, that this approach may be more effective than outside pressure in inducing the parties to think of a settlement.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The New English Bible

It will surprise no one, least of all the translators of the just published New English Bible, if their rendering stirs up the resentment of those devoted to the King James Version. One need only remember the furor caused by the publication of the Revised Standard two decades ago. Once again the old cry will be heard that the new reading lacks the majesty, the rhetorical beauty and the verbal felicity of the older one. It is easy to sympathize with the critics. The great things in the King James remain unsurpassed and will endure wherever and as long as the English tongue endures.

But it must not be forgotten that the initial impulse to the translation of the Bible from the Hebrew and the Latin was not literary or aesthetic. It was to make the Word of God clear and accessible to

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### In the Phantoms' Shadow

Washington's provisional refusal [to deliver Phantoms to Israel] is part of an infinitely broader framework, that of the mysteries and manifold complexities that govern American-Soviet relations. Washington actually is making a discreet invitation to Moscow, which certainly is not eager to run the risk of finding itself one day in direct confrontation with the United States on the Mideastern battlefield.

The refusal to deliver Phantoms is an invitation to the U.S.S.R. not to supply the Arab states, namely the U.A.R., with MiG-23s, which alone would permit these states to hit Israel's vital centers. Evil gossips and Peking will say that this invitation is collusion and that Washington is giving Moscow an opportunity of not relinquishing the finest pearls of its arsenal. In any case, this part of the world more than ever appears dependent on relations between the Big Two.

\* \* \*

President Nixon is seeking political influence with the Arabs at the expense of Israel's confidence in the United States.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

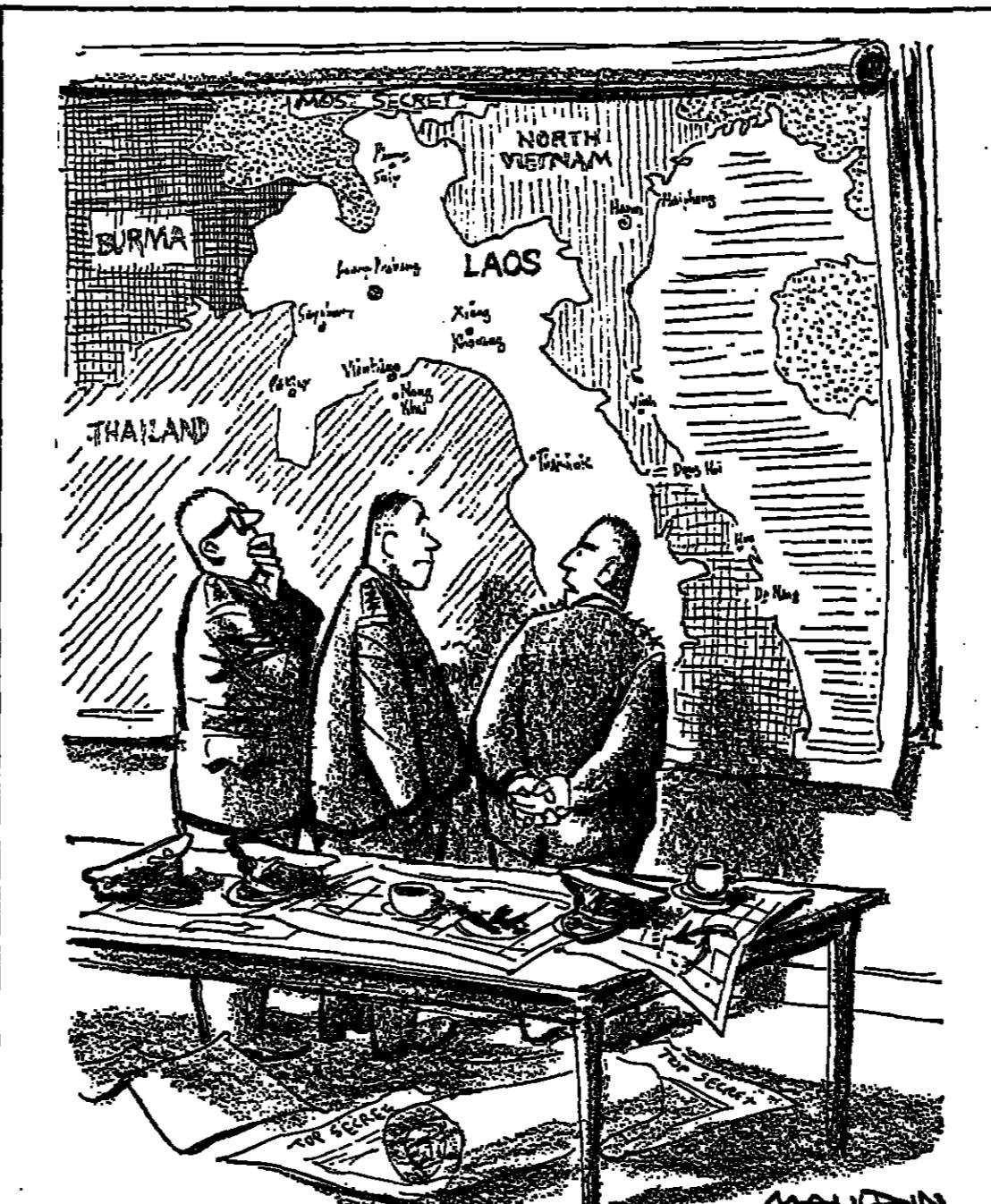
March 26, 1895

PARIS—Those adventurers, many of whom are of English extraction, who have gone or who are on their way to Madagascar to take service in the Hova army and oppose the French expedition, are placing themselves, it must be admitted, in a most unpleasant position. It is not very clear what advantages they are likely to gain by their mad enterprises. If they are taken prisoner they certainly will be shot.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 26, 1920

NEW YORK—After a winter of strife among the baseball magnates and with peace restored once more to the ranks, that favorite sport of Americans again looks up before the public's eye. Baseball has had many successful seasons in the past, but the forthcoming campaign for the diamond warriors promises to be the greatest in the history of the national pastime. Sixteen baseball clubs are in spring training.



## Long Road's Ending

By Joseph Alsop

TAN TRU DISTRICT, Long An Province, South Vietnam—Last November, the Communist higher command got a sadly shocking suggestion from the Viet Cong party committee of this district. It happened because the South Vietnamese government was about to move to control Tan Tru's 12 rich villages, for the first time in nearly a decade.

To all appearances, Tan Tru was then a VC fortress-district, as Long An had once been a VC fortress-province. Yet the bosses of VC Subregion III hastily decided to reinforce the district with a company of North Vietnamese regular soldiers.

The Tan Tru party committee then did the next best thing. It used most of the North Vietnamese in classic guerrilla roles, as bodyguards for the Viet Cong leaders of the district. Despite these new guards, however, Party Secretary Hai Ngoc was shortly killed in action, and his military deputy, Pham Van Bang, was also taken prisoner. Bang told the foregoing story.

**Officer Defected**

Since November the vital Viet Cong command structure in Tan Tru has been simultaneously decimated and rendered largely inoperative. For example, the VC party secretary of Due Thanh Village was picked up not long ago, whereupon he sadly confessed that he had been unable to communicate with the district party committee for three whole months.

The committee, in fact, proposed to use the North Vietnamese soldiers to fill the enormous, already-existing gaps in Tan Tru's Viet Cong command apparatus. This is the so-called Viet Cong infrastructure, or VCI. Managing, directing and insuring the enemy's control of the countryside are the tasks of the VCI.

From end to end of South Vietnam, these tasks have always been performed by native Communists

party members, born of the local soil, with long experience in their villages and districts. The proposal of Tan Tru's party committee, to use North Vietnamese to perform many of these tasks therefore ran flat counter to both precedent and doctrine. It was refused, one may guess with horror, by the party committee's bosses at Subregion III.

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**Before long, furthermore, one can predict that the party bosses of Subregion III will have to reverse their November decision. In other words, besides using North Vietnamese as substitute guerrillas, they will have to begin inserting North Vietnamese to keep alive the continuously depleted Viet Cong command structure, the VCI.**

This is the grim ending of a long road: since local recruits are all but impossible to secure, and native VC-VCI losses are very heavy, there is no other possible ending—unless Hanoi's war-planners simply resign themselves to doing without any sort of guerrilla structure in the countryside. And the resulting transformation of the Viet Cong into a largely synthetic guerrilla movement more and more dominated by Northerners with no roots in South Vietnamese soil, is a development of incalculable significance.

By the way, I've been to the U.S.A. ten times and my favorite town is Upper West Side New York.

LARS SVENSEN, 2d Mate  
T.S. Astrid Maerk  
Algiers

JACKLYN SANDERS,  
The Hague

### Scope of Government

In his attack on James Reston (Letters, March 20), Raymond McNally appears unaware of or in disagreement with the scope of American government as defined in the Preamble to our Constitution.

Mr. McNally limits the basic function of a "proper" government to protection of "life and property" by using physical force, only in retaliation, against those who initiate or threaten its use against others, whatever the excuse may be.

To quote the Preamble as reminder: "We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense,

I would like to point out to Miss Linda Freedman (Letter, March 21) that Sir T. Agnew does not need to be "chided" that "the people" include "oddballs, kooks, and effete snobs." Obviously, he is well aware of the fact.

What he is pointing out, and rightly, in my opinion, is that the "oddballs, kooks and effete snobs" are only a small fraction of "the people" and that the rest of us should evaluate all the noise they make at its real value, which, when you think about it, is not a hell of a lot.

J.P. LYNNAN.

## Wallace's 'National' Strategy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

ROBERTSDALE, Ala.—Before an all-white audience of 5,000 at a fish-fry in this south Alabama village, climaxing his first full day of campaigning, George C. Wallace unveiled the strategy that holds his only hope for political survival.

The reason drives of newspaper columnists from up North were

that Wallace was their awareness that the life or death of his "effort" are at stake.

"I want this effort to continue," he said. "The eyes of the country are on you. You have the power in your hands."

Wallace's appeal for election as governor of Alabama in terms of national politics was fully expected by the forces of his opponent and erstwhile protégé, Gov. Abbot Brewer. What has surprised them is the timing. They thought Wallace would experiment with state issues for weeks before settling down to the one strategy capable of closing the gap between him and Brewer by the May 5 Democratic primary.

Brewer's concern about this tactic is manifest. Implying that his soft-spoken approach is more effective nationally than Wallace's bravado, Brewer suggests to campaign rallies that it was his lobbing on the Senate floor that passed the Steinle school desegregation amendment—so out of character for Brewer that a worried supporter relayed warning that he was sounding like George.

But Brewer knows he cannot outdo Wallace as protector of the South in national politics. Instead, he must concentrate on bringing a "moral tone" to Montgomery—in implicit contrast to what prevailed under George and Lurleen Wallace.

Brewer is a prominent Baptist

layman who brings an evangelistic pulpit to the campaign stump and pulls it off nicely. "If you've been to your capital lately," he orates, "you don't have to see these agents of corruption—presumably influence peddlers—going up and down the halls." With his new state motor pool, says the young governor, "you don't see state cars at the football game or the beach like you used to."

**Racial Factors**

Courthouse Square crowds in Greenville and Evergreen—supposedly Wallace country—liked Brewer's good-government spiel. But whether they like it well enough to retire Wallace from politics depends on one question: just how divisive racial factors still are in Alabama politics.

Although both Wallace and Brewer sound the same indictment of federal meddling in Alabama's schools, there is a difference. Wallace remains a true believer in segregated schools and talks that way privately. But Brewer feels segregation as such is dead, and Alabama should get on to other business. In this campaign, Brewer is betting that the people of Alabama agree.

There was evidence last week that Brewer might be right. Even here in Wallace country, audience response to Wallace was muted. But after one speech at the National Guard Armory in Foley, a grinning tow-headed boy came up to Wallace and implored: "Governor, don't let 'em put the niggers in our schools!"

If enough adult Alabamians see this as their paramount interest and want to keep Wallace as their watchdog on Nixon, they might just vote to put him in the governor's mansion, no matter what the polls now show.

## Getting the Message Of the Mail Strike

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The striking mailmen have delivered at least one message to the American people, and the Washington politicians. They have said loud and clear that institutions that ignore legitimate grievances, even if they are cloaked in the majesty of the government, will be challenged and even defied.

President Nixon has accepted the challenge. He has said, quite rightly, that the authority of the government must be upheld, by military force if necessary, but the message of the mail carriers remains. They will get by illegal defiance the pay raises they were refused by legal argument, and we will get our mail, but the basic questions of respect for the authority of American institutions will still not be resolved. In fact, there may be even less respect for principle, for the settlement will have been achieved by force.

This issue goes far beyond the mailmen. It is central to all questions of freedom and authority, and respect for institutions, now under challenge in the church, the universities, the government, and even in the family. The fundamental question is whether institutions, claiming the right of authority, have the wisdom to recognize and remove legitimate grievances in time. If they do not, they are clearly in danger of losing their authority and having to use force in order to avoid anarchy.

### Played Politics

The President and the Congress did not recognize the legitimate grievances of the mailmen in time. They trifled with them, and played politics with them. They are now insisting on respect for their authority, as they must in the crisis, but they did not use their authority to be fair to the mailmen before their authority was challenged.

Unless this lesson of the mail strike is learned, we are just at the beginning of a much larger crisis. There are 2.75 million civilians working for the federal government, and 9.5 million others working under no-strike civil service rules for state, city and county authorities. No doubt, if not the politicians, are learning the lesson of the mail strike.

The state and municipal hospital workers in many ways have more serious grievances than the mailmen. They are seriously underpaid and don't understand why they are so underpaid at a time when hospital rooms in the big cities cost from \$60 to \$100 a day. Well, they are unstruck now. There is indeed an erosion of the authority of the institutions of American society—particularly the institutions of government. The mailmen, wrong as they are, have made the point clear. They are insisting that governments must be responsive to the legitimate grievances of the people if they are to be respected and obeyed.

Before long, furthermore, one can predict that the party bosses of Subregion III will have to reverse their November decision. In other words, besides using North Vietnamese as substitute guerrillas, they will have to begin inserting North Vietnamese to keep alive the continuously depleted Viet Cong command structure, the VCI.

This is the grim ending of a long road: since local recruits are all but impossible to secure, and native VC-VCI losses are very heavy, there is no other possible ending—unless Hanoi's war-planners simply resign themselves to doing without any sort of guerrilla structure in the countryside. And the resulting transformation of the Viet Cong into a largely synthetic guerrilla movement more and more dominated by Northerners with no roots in South Vietnamese soil, is a development of incalculable significance.

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**LONDON****Afro Looks for Men and Women—Black and White**

By Nadeane Walker

**L**ONDON, March 25.—Splinters, London's first and only black and white unisex hairdressers' shop combined with an art gallery, is a chip off an old American block—the Coff Camp Shop in New York.

One of the three Splinters partners here is Walter Fountaine, 26, of the Coff Camp Shop—one of New York's top hairdressers. Another American, Ned Wynne, 30, former European assistant director for Review International, is in the Splinters venture, along with Winston Isaacs, 26, who was born in Guyana but brought up in Britain.

The only white hairdresser Splinters has at the moment is Michael Shackell, formerly at the Royal Garden Hotel. He cuts models for Nova.

Although white customers are as welcome as black ("as far," they're about half and half," says Ted Wynne), Splinters specializes in hair straightening and Afro wigs. This may sound like a contradiction (why do they hair your hair only to stick a black wig on?), but Mr. Wynne explains that it's really a very practical proposition. "It takes less time to comb through kinky hair in the morning, so it's much easier to wear your own straight and have an Afro wig."

Lots of white customers not only need and use the straightening service, but buy the Afro wigs as well. The unisex aspect is not unique, for there are a few other salons where men

Three looks from Splinters.  
Robert Dibbe.



and women clients are taken care of at the same time and in the same room. But Splinters is the only salon in London where you can buy an original painting while waiting for your shampoo.

Some of the pictures are by director Walter Fountaine. Another American painter who shows there is Alice Williams. The "showroom" also sells original, hand-made jewelry from Nigeria and other accessories.

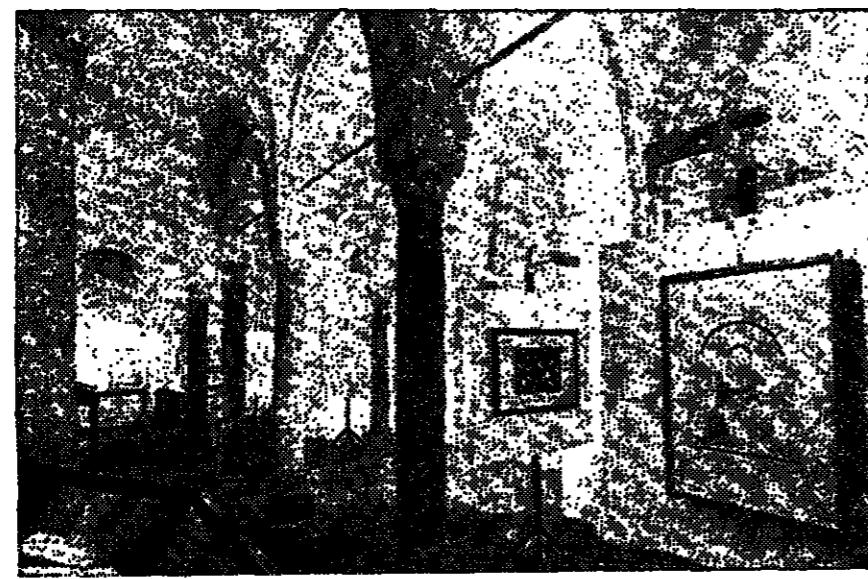
**MILAN****Two Flights Down to Modern Art, Ancient History**

By Cima Star

**M**ILAN—In A.D. 1050, the Knights of San Sepolcro decided to commemorate their recent return from the Crusades by building a church like those that they had seen in Jerusalem. They chose a spot in the heart of old Milan, and as happened so often in Italy, built their church over a pre-existing structure, including the forum romanum of Mediolanum, as Milan was known in Caesar's day.

A few hundred years after the church was built, Leonardo da Vinci made architectural drawings of it which are now in the Louvre, and helped to supervise its restoration. (At least one of the frescoes recently uncovered in the crypt was done by Da Vinci students.) And a century or so later, a local sculptor created a manger scene of terra cotta figures, almost life-size (some experts feel they may in fact have been life-size for the period), and another carved the likeness of San Sepolcro—all of them now in the crypt.

And now these figures and frescoes are again visible. The present Knights of San Sepolcro have financed the partial restoration of the crypt beneath the church built by their fore-



La Cripta  
Gallery has  
paving stones  
from Roman  
forum.  
The pillars may  
be from an  
ancient Roman  
temple.  
Mario Ferotti.

athers. This is where you will find La Cripta Gallery (in Piazza San Sepolcro), itself as much a work of art as a showplace for young artists.

Today, it takes just two flights of stairs to go back 2,000 years. The floor of the gallery is composed of the original large, rough paving stones from the forum romanum. In stately procession, two rows of smooth stone pillars, which may have

been part of an ancient Roman temple, support the gracefully arched high ceiling.

The gallery was opened only recently, and many of the objects found there have not yet been precisely classified. "This probably was not a crypt," points out D'Alma Polco Zambelli, director of the gallery.

"We really didn't touch anything," says the director, "just cleaned it up."

The gallery has that reverberating silence one feels in solid stone cellars. The frescoes of the Leonardo school with an image of the beatific Madonna still visible have been uncovered, as has another fresco dating before 1400.

"We really didn't touch anything," says the director, "just cleaned it up."

This summer Little Venice is planning a festival with an open-air art exhibition and fireworks from the barges on the canal. For visitors who would like to become acquainted with a real London neighborhood, as contrasted with the present artificiality of Chelsea, Didier would be an excellent guide.

Although Didier subtitled itself a French restaurant, the chef is Scottish and his assistant chef is Italian. The two co-partners are Richard Williams-Ellis, an Englishman, and Bruno Conci, an Italian who formerly had a well-patronized London restaurant called Bruno One.

Mr. Conci and Mr. Williams-Ellis, both residents of Little Venice, decided the neighborhood could use a good restaurant. Mr. Williams-Ellis is a stockbroker, and his wife runs a handsome book shop next door to the Didier. All felt it would be a convenience to have some place pleasant to eat and entertain near home. When a shoemaker's shop became vacant, they decided to take the plunge. The decor is a smart conversion of an old house.

The three headliners this week were a *bœuf à la Flamande*, a *moussaka* marinera, and a brochette of scallops. The scallop, plump and moist, had been alternated with grilled mushrooms and were served with an excellent rice enriched with a few dollops of mushroom puree. The puree had a tantalizing and hard to define extra flavor which came from a savant dosage of oregano, fennel powder, and the faintest addition of toasted coconut. It wasn't classy, but it was very good.

The moussaka was a fragrant mixture of firm-fleshed white fish and seafood presented in a ring of saffron rice. The tend-

**Dining Out:**

By Naomi Barry

**L**ONDON, March 25.—As soon as a restaurant is slightly off the beaten track, people tend to be nervous about quality. This is not very logical, if you stop to think about it. What neighborhood possibly has to do with the standards of a kitchen?

It is with the effort to persuade a reluctant customer to keep looking at Didier, in a section of London known as Little Venice, that the appellation comes from the presence of Regent's Canal.

This is an attractive residential area, home of a group of unostentatious writers and artists and of Lady Diana Duff Cooper.

At night, when traffic lets up, however, it is only a 10-minute taxi drive from Park Lane.

Didier is a most professional small restaurant of the restful charm that induces around-the-table conversation. There is a small menu of unusual dishes. It even boasts the rarity of perfectly cooked vegetables, a department where most British restaurants go completely to pot.

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er beef had been prepared in a full-bodied sauce of Guinness stout.

**The Vegetables**

The waiter brought a large platter of assorted vegetables—cauliflower, baby marrow, eggplant, and small fondant potatoes. The marrows, instead of being cooked to the usual mush, maintained a pleasant crunch. The eggplant suggested lands of the sun.

Among the most popular dishes on the basic menu are chicken breast in mustard sauce with a point of Pernod and duckling with chestnuts and black sausages.

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The decor is a smart conversion of an old house.

**Perfect Vegetables in England**

Didier opened last July and has been running mainly on contented word-of-mouth recommendation. Forty-two people can be welcomed on two floors. There is a small rear patio which will be put into use when and if London's weather proves propitious.

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**EAST ASIA traveland****JAPAN****TOKYO****SAN-DRY CAMERA-watches, cameras****TELEVISION****NICHOBASHI GALLERY****SEOUL****CHOSUN HOTEL****KOREA****MALAYSIA****KUALA LUMPUR****FEDERAL HOTEL****PHILIPPINES****PLAZA MIRABEAU****LA CALAVADOS****PARIS AMUSEMENTS****LIVING ROOM****TRINITY****AARON BRIDGES****CLAUDE SULLIVAN****JOE TURNER — LOS LEONES****SNACK BAR****"DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT"****OPEN DAY AND NIGHT****(air-cond.) 14 Xtra. Place des Sodis****Cours St. Georges, V.I., Tel. 37-28-3436**

introduction. To enlarge the experience, there is an attractive pub, the Warwick Castle, next door.

Didier, 5 Warwick Place, London W.9. Telephone: 286-2548. Dinner only from 7 p.m. until midnight. Closed Sundays. Average meal with a carafe of burgundy, about £3 (£7.20).

La Cripta Gallery has paving stones from Roman forum. The pillars may be from an ancient Roman temple. Mario Ferotti.

with the apse here and the entry there..."

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1970

## FINANCE

**Britain Gives Go-Ahead To Textile Merger Plan**

By John M. Lee

LONDON, March 26 (NYT).—The British government gave the go-ahead today to an ambitious plan by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., the chemicals and synthetic fibers giant, to acquire two other textile concerns and merge them into a new company.

The ICI plan is to bid for the total stock outstanding of Vivella International Ltd., manufacturers of shirts and polyester-cotton fabrics as well as its well-known soft fabric blending cotton and wool.

ICI would also start discussions with Carrington & Dewhurst about the terms of merger with that company, which is engaged in weaving, knitting and finishing of synthetic fibers and other fabrics.

**Would Reduce Holdings**

The companies would then be merged into a business with combined worldwide annual sales of \$3 billion. ICI had volunteered to reduce its total holdings in the new company to less than 50 percent of the shares and to run it as an independent entity.

The government, after studying the matter for three months, accepted the general terms of the plan. But it imposed the conditions that ICI should reduce its equity to a maximum of 35 percent, provide an independent chairman and only one director and forego any attempt to influence the new companies' big fibers plants in materials.

At the same time, the government said that the standstill on further mergers between larger companies in the textile industry, announced in June, 1969, would be continued with only slight modifications.

**Courtaulds Fretted**

The announcements apparently from the position of acquisition-minded Courtaulds Ltd., Britain's largest textiles and fibers company and long a rival to ICI in the fibers market.

Preliminary soundings on a pooling of Courtaulds's and ICI's synthetic fibers business, along with that of some other companies, in a national fibers corporation have failed to produce any viable proposals.

The ICI plan represents an effort to create another integrated group, like Courtaulds, that spans the textile business from raw ma-

**IBM to 'Unbundle' in Europe**

PARIS, March 25.—International IBM companies within the European business community have announced plans to "unbundle" its pricing in the United States, said today it was extending that policy to its 15 West European companies as well as Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. But the company said in explaining the two-year delay.

**Finland Decides 'No' on Nordex**

LONDON, March 25 (NYT).—Scandinavian diplomats were confused today by Finland's surprise announcement that it would not, after all, sign the Nordex treaty for extended economic integration and a customs union among the Scandinavian countries.

After months of wavering and contradictory statements, Finland had indicated to Sweden, Denmark and Norway that it would sign, and probably ratify, the treaty, provided it could withdraw if any member decided to join the European Economic Community.

Then late yesterday, Mauno Koivisto, premier of the caretaker coalition government following last week's parliamentary elections, announced the negative decision.

Diplomats here suggested that Finland had been unmoved by the quickened activity concerning possible enlargement of the EEC.

**EFTA Prepares Its Own Demise**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA (NYT).—An institution of nine countries, with a staff of fewer than 100 persons including charwomen and chauffeurs, is preparing for its own demise during the expected remodeling of Europe in the 1970s.

The European Free Trade Association, in the words of its secretary general, Sir John Coulson, "has done what it set out to do—it has clearly worked."

Should Britain join the European Economic Community, he observed, EFTA will become the first international organization to fade away since the League of Nations.

Mr. Coulson, a former British diplomat, predicted in an interview that the Europe of the 1970s will be a two-tier grouping of EEC members and others, mainly the EFTA neutrals, h special free trade links with the community.

**Creation of 'Outer Seven'**

Created in 1960 as a defensive move by European countries outside the Common Market—the "outer seven" as they were then known—established an industrial free trade area that brought them solid economic advantages.

It was devised by the British Foreign Office as a temporary expedient until the advent of wider economic unity in Europe. That moment may be approaching with the likelihood of British-EEC negotiations later this year.

Serious negotiations are not foreseen until after Britain's next general elections, which must be called by the spring of 1971.

The other EFTA countries—Denmark and Norway—have applied for membership along with Britain. A fourth applicant, Ireland, has close ties with Britain, but is not in EFTA.

The remaining EFTA countries, comprising of a bloc of 100 million people, are Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal and the most recent member, Iceland. Finland is an associate member.

As the biggest nation in the group, Britain is the commercial heart of EFTA and, as Mr. Coulson said, the organization cannot exist without it.

But EFTA will not be dissolved until it is

absolutely certain that Britain is in the Common Market. The British then want a year's standstill on integrating commercial policies with the EEC during which the other EFTA countries would negotiate their own arrangements with the enlarged community.

At this time EFTA would serve merely as a consultative body. The hope of its member countries is to maintain tariff-free trade with each other even after they have negotiated special ties with the EEC.

With the French veto of British membership lifted only after President Georges Pompidou replaced Gen. Charles de Gaulle last year, EFTA's life has been far longer than any of its founders had anticipated. Its achievements also have been far greater than expected.

**Stimulating Trade**

Trade among EFTA countries has increased more than 2 1/2 times since 1960. Trade among the Scandinavian countries has more than tripled and helped to stimulate moves toward a Nordex union.

The experience of both organizations shows the benefits of trade liberalization. The EFTA countries eliminated all tariff barriers in industrial products in trade with each other. But the EEC has gone much further, establishing a customs union in which there is not only internal free trade but a common external tariff, framing a common agricultural policy and deepening economic cooperation with the hope of eventually creating a political union.

Since they are geographically dispersed, the EFTA countries have made no efforts to establish a common agricultural policy. Trade concessions in farm products are limited to those achieved in bilateral negotiations. It was the agricultural limitations of EFTA that prompted Denmark, a major farm producer, to apply for membership in the EEC.

In liberalizing industrial trade, the nine countries in EFTA have also made significant progress in reducing some non-tariff barriers that impede the free flow of goods. They ended discriminatory tax policies that favored local manufacturers and also abolished quota restraints on industrial imports.

**British Output Grew 2 Percent Last Year**

LONDON, March 26 (Special).—Britain's gross domestic product rose about 2 percent at constant prices last year, the Central Statistical Office said today.

The 1969 total, adjusted for seasonal factors, was put at \$38,585 billion (\$26.63 billion).

The British growth rate compared with 6 percent for the six countries of the European Common Market as a whole.

Exports of goods and services rose over 6 percent during the year at constant prices, while consumer expenditure rose less than 0.5 per-

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**Ford Plans Visit To Soviet Union**

DETROIT, March 25 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. chairman Henry Ford 2d plans to go to Moscow April 12 at the invitation of the Russians, who proposed a "series of discussions," a Ford spokesman said today.

The invitation was from the Soviet Ministry of Science and Technology. The Ford spokesman said it may mean there is some interest in extending to the Soviet Union the trade ties that some Ford companies have in Europe now have with Eastern European countries.

The spokesman indicated that Ford might be interested in selling cars to the Russians, but not in setting up a factory there.

**Change in Price Policy**

PARIS, March 25.—International IBM companies within the European business community have concluded that current systems "will continue to be marketed in generally the same manner as they have in the past," the company said in explaining the two-year delay.

**Finland Decides 'No' on Nordex**

LONDON, March 25 (NYT).—Scandinavian diplomats were confused today by Finland's surprise announcement that it would not, after all, sign the Nordex treaty for extended economic integration and a customs union among the Scandinavian countries.

After months of wavering and contradictory statements, Finland had indicated to Sweden, Denmark and Norway that it would sign, and probably ratify, the treaty, provided it could withdraw if any member decided to join the European Economic Community.

Then late yesterday, Mauno Koivisto, premier of the caretaker coalition government following last week's parliamentary elections, announced the negative decision.

Diplomats here suggested that Finland had been unmoved by the quickened activity concerning possible enlargement of the EEC.

**Biggest Rise in Europe****U.S. Affiliates Abroad Plan 20% Spending Boost in 1970**

By Jan Nugent Pearce

WASHINGTON, March 25 (WP).—Overseas affiliates of U.S. companies plan to boost their plant and equipment spending a whopping 20 percent in 1970 to \$12.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

The biggest increase would come in Western Europe, where the U.S. government's program to curb capital outflows in aid to assist the Common Market, are now choosing to manufacture their products on the spot.

**British Group Has Net Gain**

LONDON, March 25 (UPI).—Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds Ltd. (GKN), Britain's largest engineering group and biggest steel user, today reported jumps in profit and turnover for 1969.

GKN said its turnover rose some \$18.2 million to nearly \$12.2 billion in the year ended January.

The British-based company in the group accounted for about \$62 million of turnover while GKN's overseas companies contributed \$67.2 million.

At \$43.2 million, net profit was \$4.8 million higher than in the previous year.

**Kloeckner-Werke**

DUISBURG, West Germany, March 25 (Reuters).—Kloeckner-Werke AG, the iron, steel and coal concern, said today group net profit soared 90 percent in fiscal 1969 on a 7.6 percent sales gain.

Profits for the year ended Sept. 30 jumped to \$8.4 million marks (\$18.56 million) at post-revaluation rates of exchange) from the year before's \$6.4 million marks as sales rose to 1.38 billion marks (\$498.9 million) from 1.2 billion marks.

Kloeckner said estimated profits of 13.5 million marks (\$3.7 million), reflecting the disposal of mining interests, were not included in the net, but rather transferred to a special reserve fund. These interests were transferred to Ruhrohle AG on Jan. 1, 1969.

**Store Chains Show Profit Drop in U.S.**

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT).—R. H. Macy & Co. had its first quarterly earnings decline in seven years in the three months ended Jan. 31, which included the normally heavy Christmas business.

Macy had sales of \$202.6 million in the 13 weeks ended Jan. 31, up 4.6 percent from the \$174.7 million volume in the preceding year's period. Earnings were \$12.2 million or \$1.28 a share, down from \$12.5 million, or \$1.31 a share a year earlier.

The machinery industry led the manufacturing group last year with a projected 27 percent growth, and will hold that position in 1970 with a projected 20 percent increase.

This machinery expansion largely reflects the introduction of more advanced computers and related

new products.

For the 26 weeks, Macy's sales rose 5.4 percent to a record \$514.17 million from \$487.84 million.

Earnings were \$17.67 million, or \$1.82 a share, compared with \$17.63 million, or \$1.87 a share, on fewer shares in the preceding year's period.

For the 52 weeks, Macy's sales rose 7.1 percent to a record \$904.81 million from \$844.86 million. Earnings rose to \$34.41 million, or \$3.45 a share, from \$22.74 million, or \$2.37 a share.

Dayton-Hudson, formerly Dayton Corp., which operates department, discount and specialty stores and owns and operates shopping centers, had a net income of \$22.67 million in the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, or \$1.49 a share. This was down from the \$24.56 million, or \$1.54 a share, earned in the preceding fiscal year, restated to include results of J. L. Hudson Co., acquired last June. Revenues rose to \$886.375 million from \$811.89 million.

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**Rate Cut Sets N.Y. Prices Soaring****Dow Skyrockets, Volume Climbs**

At 12:30 p.m., when the market was responding to this news with maximum enthusiasm, the Dow ran ahead by 23.30 points. It had risen 3.50 points higher at 11:30 a.m.

**Some Profit Taking**

During the afternoon, when several other major banks followed the lead of Irving Trust, prices were reduced from their best levels by profit-taking. Late today, it appeared likely that a split prime rate—with some money-center banks retaining their basic charge at 8.5 percent—might prevail for an indefinite period.

Blue chips and glamourous, building materials and savings-and-loans, motors and drugs—all these groups swept along in the forefront of the electric advance. Oils and chemicals, along with depressed

stocks and investment-grade issues, joined in the rally.

In a rare performance, every one of the 15 most active stocks and every one of the 30 Dow industrials finished with gains.

Among the 103 new 1970 highs were such blue-chip stalwarts as American Telephone, up 7.8 to \$3.38, and General Motors, up 2.18 to \$17.8. By contrast, only 33 issues posted new yearly lows.

Ford, gaining 3.4 to 47.18 and Chrysler, also registering a new high, and Chrysler, up 1.34 to 28, rounded out a brisk showing by the "Big Three" automakers. Auto issues were strong prior to the prime-rate cut, on the rationale that the industry has passed the low point in new car sales.

Charter New York, the bank holding company that owns Irving Trust, also registering a new high, and Chrysler, up 1.34 to 28, rounded out a brisk showing by the "Big Three" automakers. Auto issues were strong prior to the prime-rate cut, on the rationale that the industry has passed the low point in new car sales.

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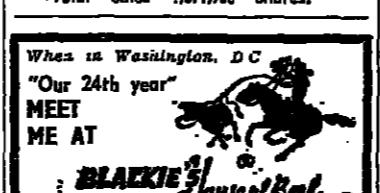
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# A share in the expanding economy of Spain

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Industries, such as steel, shipbuilding, automobiles, petro-chemicals and heavy construction are booming. Tourism, with as many as 20 million visitors anticipated in 1970, brings a healthy flow of foreign currency to boost Spain's balance of payments. Agriculture, long one of the mainstays of Spain's commerce, is being efficiently reorganized and achieving new export records.

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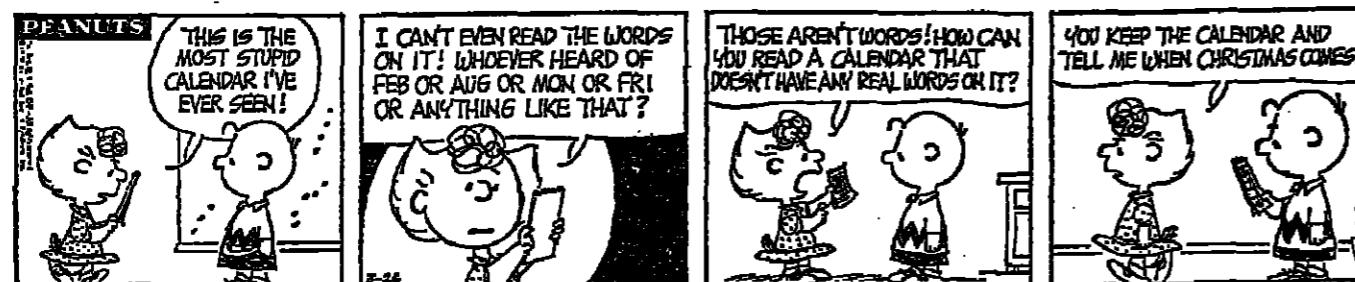
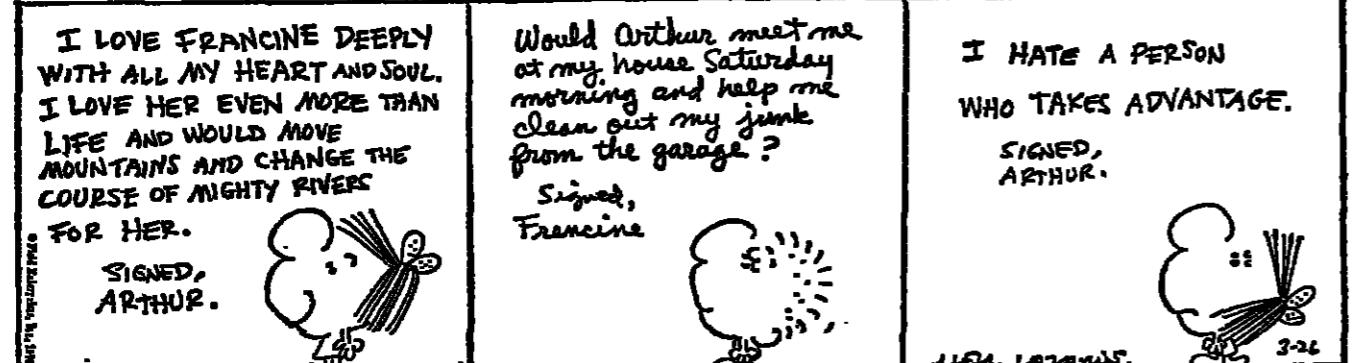
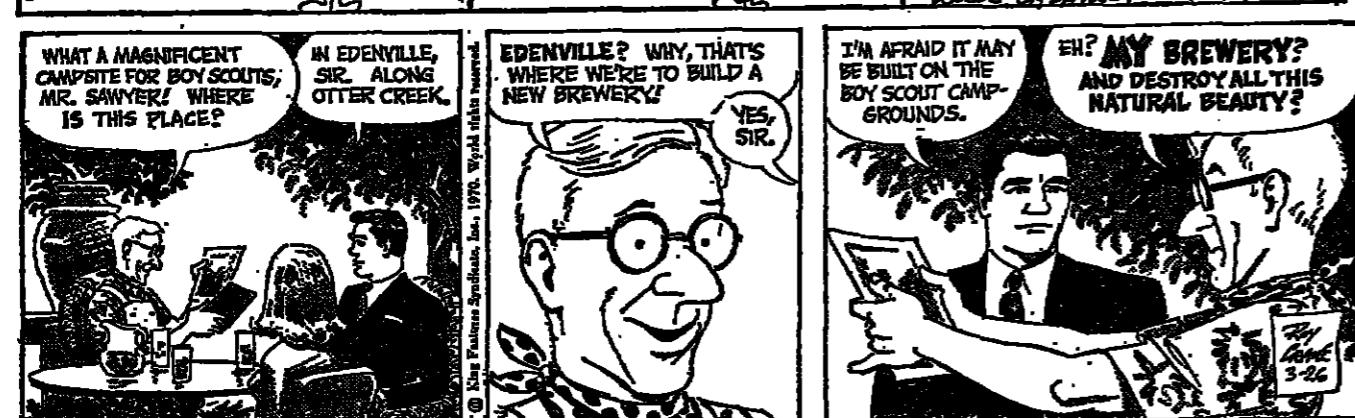
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## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The diagrammed deal contributed 18 international match points to the victory of the team of Edgar Kaplan in the Vanderbilt Knockout Team championship, in Portland, Ore., earlier this week.

At both tables, South played in three no-trump. When Sidney Lazard of the Kaplan team held the South cards, he opened one diamond as shown in the diagram. He and his partner, George Rappe, used a range of 15-17 points for a no-trump opening bid, so his hand was too strong for that bid.

West made a venturesome overcall of one heart, lacking both the general strength and the heart length normally required for a vulnerable overcall. North's double was negative, implying a moderate hand including a four-card spade suit. When South jumped to two no-trump, he indicated a hand of 13-15 points and a heart stopper, and North raised two.

With the heart king marked on his right by the bidding, West should have avoided a heart lead. When he led the queen, Lazard took full advantage of the trick thus given to him. He won with the king and led a low club to dummy's queen. East took his ace, won the next trick with the heart ten and shifted to a spade.

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

BOAS	VICE	CARD
ALLTHATIS	SORRY	
DEPRECATE	CRICLE	
EIOS	LALLO	POUNDER
SCOTT	PARTISAN	
MALLUS	DINT	COTE
DORAN	GRACE	KNOT
ADIT	RAIVE	MEANS
NIAHESAKE	SORRY	
JETSET	TAME	VIII
AVOID	HITTOHMHSS	
CUNIGE	ONEANDALL	
KLEEN	TIERN	SILEY

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South: 1 NT. North: 2 NT. East: 1 ♠. West: 2 NT. Pass. Pass. Pass. Pass. West led the heart queen.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE — That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RICOU

KOSTE

THODEB

NATED

UNTO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the surprise answer here.

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: SQUAW MINUS ESTATE DAMAGE

Answer: What the besieged actor performed under—AN ASSUMED NAME

## BOOKS

## THE BOSTON MASSACRE

By ELLIER E. ZOBEL. Norton. 372 pp. \$3.50.

By Thomas Lask

HERE is a bit of a surprise: a very thorough telling of the events that led up to the "massacre" of March 5, 1770, in which a group of British soldiers fired into a crowd in King Street, Boston. Five dead, six were wounded.

The incident has been cited as the first battle of the American Revolution. It has created a folk hero in the person of the presumably black Crispus Attucks, whose participation in the fracas has somehow been turned into a 20th-century battle for civil rights.

Above all, through the famous engraving by Paul Revere, showing the soldiers lined up in a file nonchalantly shooting into the crowd, and through the polemical writings of Samuel Adams, who would not let the case rest even after the courts had decided, the Boston massacre kept colonial rage hot and colonial feelings on edge through the revolution. As a propaganda vehicle, the event was custom-made for the rebels.

The London solution to all this was simple: send troops, enforce the law. But the presence of the soldiers only increased the rest of the townpeople that a determined effort was going to be made to curtail their liberties.

The soldiers were made unwelcome. They were harassed and insulted both by the people and by legal restrictions. The soldiers were understandably bitter. For they were being condemned by precisely the people they came to help.

As has happened before and since, they were made the victims of the bankrupt policies of their superiors back home. Incident piled up on incident until soldiers and civilians met in a confusion of events that left men dead and dying. Yet so gashed were the accounts that it was evidently easy to get the soldiers home free.

government against what it thinks is the arbitrary power of a central one.

It is the same question that is being raised in the Southern States and most recently an aspirant for mayor in New York promised, if elected, to separate the city from the rest of New York State.

There is no doubt though that whether the mobs—as they are called in the book—did exercise disproportionate power, sentiment was on their side. Feeling in the town ran against London. Smuggling was common and avoided paying duties, and united action against the Stamp Act, for example, was easily achieved.

The London solution to all this was simple: send troops, enforce the law. But the presence of the soldiers only increased the rest of the townpeople that a determined effort was going to be made to curtail their liberties.

However, before you rise to sing "Yankee Doodle," you ought to be warned that the author's reading of the story is a tribute (in red, white, and blue) star-spangled defense of colonial courage and suffering. This may not be revisionist history, but it will do much to remind more fanatically "Tory" comes all.

This is roughly what happened in Boston in the five years before the shootings of March 5. Laws were evaded or violated; mob rule took over. Men would not testify, juries would not indict, and if an indictment were secured, none would convict.

The author is a lawyer and a teacher of law at the moment associate professor at Boston College, and his respect for it as the cement of society is enormous. Without the force of the law, he all but comes out and argues social institutions will crumble and we will all return to the jungle.

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And if there are any villains in the piece, they are men like Sam Adams, rabble-rouse and demagogue, and Richard Dana, a partisan magistrate, who did what he could to make matters more grave and to rule always in favor of the crowd.

Mr. Zobel does not defend the policies of the men in London or their short-sighted attitudes that resulted in these policies. Too many of the men were inept, oblivious to the feelings of the colonists and ignorant of what went on overseas.

There is certainly no need to rehash again the arguments on both sides. Each had its logic. But the author might have mentioned that in its nature it is a quarrel that existed before the colonists came to blows with England and that is still with us today: the natural resentment of a powerful local

protagonist of each "picture." The forms: crustaceous or space ships; the placing of the pigment, olive and bitter greens, cyclamen, dark red, white, cold and warm browns, with touches of pink and bright red on the knots, reinforces the construction underneath.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARBY.

## CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

10	Studios
11	Nautical call
12	Acid salts
13	Legendary centaur
15	Official decree
20	Above, to a poet
23	Erauge
25	Expelled
27	Cuts up
29	Perform
31	Drink
32	pro nobis
33	Certain fractions
34	guidance
35	in rocketry
37	Legal recipient
38	Most loyal
39	Parents
40	Geography book: Abb.
41	Shuffle cards in a way
42	Frigid pears
43	Macaw
45	Under —
46	Metric measure
49	Thomas Wolfe character
50	Corn units
52	Actress Farlow
55	Tennis division

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11					12	13	14		15
16						17			
18			19		20			21	
22		23	24				25		
25				26			27		28
					29			30	
33	34					31		32	
35						33		34	
38						35		36	
44						37		38	
48			49			39		40	
52		53				41		42	
56						43		44	
57						45		46	
58						47		48	
						49		50	
						51		52	
						53		54	
						55		56	
						57		58	
						59		60	

## Says Players Association Attorney

# Flood Wins 'Second Inning of Suit,' Early Trial Date to Be Set by Judge

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Curt Flood's application for an early trial in his suit against baseball's reserve clause has been granted. Dick Moss, attorney for

the Major League Baseball Players court justice Arthur Goldberg, and nine lawyers representing baseball.

Moss said Federal Judge Irving Ben Cooper granted the application after hearing arguments from

Flood's attorney, former supreme

court justice Arthur Goldberg, and nine lawyers representing baseball.

Judge Cooper indicated a trial date would be set within the next two or three weeks.

Moss, who represents the players

**RED SMITH**

**U235**

Wednesday in whatever training camp he happens to be visiting. Club Fenway, the shiny president of the National League, admires his signature on the side of U235, the shiny new baseball which the big leagues are using as an experiment in exhibition games one day a week.

With thumb and two fingers, Peewee hits the ball and holds it to the light. He shakes it gently and brings it up to his ear.

## Splinter Groups Gather Round When Williams Holds Court

By Shirley Povich

BONITA BEACH, Fla., March 25.—Figures 50 degrees down at you, so your swing has got to be a little up to get optimum impact."

Paul Waner, Williams was reminded, prescribed hitting the ball on top, not underneath. "I respect Waner. He was a great hitter and had that speed," Williams said. "But he was looking for leg hits. Anything he hit on the ground could be a hit for him. You get only a few Waners."

Williams looked around and said, "There's a guy I think I straightened out. Ken McMullen. I got him swinging like he should. He hit five homers before the All-Star game, and 14 in the last half when we went to work on him."

Mike Epstein, the Senators' 30-homer man of last season, strolled by and Williams said, "Hey, Mike, show these guys your up-swing, and how you don't drag your rump anymore, how it goes through before your hands do." Epstein modeled his batting swing for the players around Williams and the Senators' Manager said, "See what I mean?"

Later, Epstein was saying in private, "I'm a Ted Williams man. He straightened me out. He worked me to a frazzle—but it was worth all those blistered hands and the blisters I popped off my shirt swinging for him." Epstein said the first thing Williams told him was to straighten up in the box and not tilt his head. "He said, 'Mike, get rid of that tilt. If it was the right thing to do, don't you think you'd see everybody walking down the street with their head tilted that way?'"

The hitters of no other club get quite the professional staff that Williams grants to his players. The last man to hit .400, and the only man in the past 30 years to do so, has a whopping advance from Simon and Shuster on a book the next month on the art of hitting a baseball.

By Robert Lipsyte

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 25 (NYT)—"I'm 40 years old, I've worked my tail off, I haven't had a vacation since I got married in 1958," said Charles E. Morgan Jr. "Why am I doing this? Why does a man build a company or race a Ferrari? It's kind of an American thing to do, to do something you really want to do, something that might not contribute to the sum total of significant human knowledge—hell, what does when you break it down?—something that lets you fulfill your wildest dream."

With Paul Casanova, his 210-hitting pitcher, Williams was also impatient. "I told you this ain't just a golf swing. You don't synchronize your swing-through with your hips and your wrists. This is a different game. Get your rump through there first, then drag your hands after it, fast. That's how you get power."

A visiting baseball writer said he had read that Williams was not in favor of the level swing, which was supposed to be the classic stroke in baseball. "That's right, the level swing is a lot of crap," Williams said in a shout intended to dislodge everybody within possible earshot. "I never had a level swing. It was always a little bit up. Look at Willie Mays, Hank Aaron and Mickey Mantle and the other guys who make the big money in this game. They got an up-swing."

It would all be explained, Williams said, in his new book. "Now you fellows listen, he said. 'Take a six-two pitcher, and he's coming overhead mostly, and that ball is coming at you at about a six-degree angle. Those aren't my figures. The No. 2 man in NASA—that's the National Aeronautic Space Administration for you guys who never heard of it—is helping me with my book. He gave me those

dark. When they grip it to throw a curve, they feel a pulse."

In St. Petersburg there is a company of small, enterprising makers whose place of business is the caverns surrounding Al Lang Field. They are retailers who field and repair at cut-rate balls that are fouled over the grandstand or clogged beyond the outfield walls. Each has his station where he can be found every day between March 7 and April 2. St. Pete being the spring home of both the Mets and Cardinals, one team or the other uses the park every day, so the young businessmen are regularly employed.

On the first Wednesday the U235 was in use—the Cardinals were playing the Tigers with Bob Gibson and Mickey Lolich as the starting pitchers—one of the small merchants was asked about the properties of the Yellow Pearl. He was obviously a certified expert; he carried a long black stocking that already held six balls and was only the third inning.

"Man," he said, "it's a rocket, man. Takes off like a tennis ball. You don't catch it first bounce, you don't catch it at all."

Statistical data on the Wednesday exhibition games is being compiled and analyzed to determine whether U235 should be approved for use during the regular season. If it is, Congress ought to require the manufacturers to print a warning on each ball in red: "Caution—may be irritating to skin and eyes. Keep out of reach of children. Do not store at temperatures above 110 degrees F. Do not puncture or incinerate."

## NHL Standings

### EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	37	18	17	91	237	189
Chicago	37	20	12	88	219	182
Detroit	37	19	12	87	219	179
Montreal	36	19	13	87	228	177
New York	35	20	14	86	227	172
Toronto	39	20	13	73	213	219

### WEST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	35	25	10	86	211	168
Philadelphia	17	24	58	81	211	162
Pittsburgh	23	26	11	87	167	221
Minnesota	23	26	11	87	167	221
Oakland	19	33	13	81	183	224
Los Angeles	11	33	10	82	154	275

### \*Cluched division title.

### Tuesday's Results

St. Louis	4	(Sabourin 2, Dennis 1, 2nd)	22	10	86	211	168
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Philadelphia	17	24	58	81	211	162	162
Pittsburgh	23	26	11	87	167	221	221
Minnesota	23	26	11	87	167	221	221
Oakland	19	33	13	81	183	224	224
Los Angeles	11	33	10	82	154	275	275

In other matches today, Nikki Pilka, Yugoslav, beat Bryan Bertram, South Africa, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; John Taylor, Australia, beat Alan Mayerson, South Africa, 6-3, 6-1; Graham Sillwell, Britain, beat Richard Hawkes, New Zealand, 6-1, 6-4; Harold Eisenreich, West Germany, beat Bill Bowes, Australia, 6-3, 6-2; Bill Bowes, Australia, beat Alan McDonald, Australia, 6-2, 6-2; Alvin Gardner, Australia, beat Rohan Marley, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2. In the women's singles, Margaret Court of Australia, beat Kay Dallent Tegart, Australia, 6-0, 6-2, 6-2; Helen St. Armand, Canada, beat Margaret Court of Australia, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2; Bill Bowes, Australia, beat Estelle Morris, United States, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2; Bill Bowes, Australia, beat Lorraine McDonald, 6-0; Lorraine McDonald, 6-0; Karen Kranich, Australia, beat V. Costerhausen, South Africa, 6-2, 6-2.

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## Yachtbuilder Morgan Chases a 12-Meter Dream

By Robert Lipsyte

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"Why am I doing this? Why does a man build a company or race a Ferrari? It's kind of an American thing to do, to do something you really want to do, something that might not contribute to the sum total of significant human knowledge—hell, what does when you break it down?—something that lets you fulfill your wildest dream?"

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a Chicago-based conglomerate, acquired the Morgan Yacht Corporation. Suddenly, Morgan had several million dollars. He budgeted \$750,000 for Heritage, dusted off his notebooks, and plunged ahead.

There was no time, he said, to organize a syndicate first. He hoped others would come in, but so far nobody has.

In the early developmental stages there's a certain advantage in just one man giving the orders," said Stephens, "but I've missed the intellectual stimulation of working with others, as you would with the owner of a custom yacht. I've been locked up with my own thoughts and ideas for so long. It's getting better now. Just recently we've been selecting the afterguard, and more and more crew members are dropping by and adding their thoughts."

Morgan is surprisingly relaxed about displaying the unfinished boat. Stephens once actually launched a 12-meter with some of his newer features shrouded. But Morgan shrugs. "The die is cast by now, everyone's committed to his own boat."

Two years ago, Stephens sponsored Morgan's membership in the New York Yacht Club, a prerequisite for Cup competition. Last year, the Beatrice Foods Company,

rally practice leave scores of chickens and goats dead. Their

team has been building a

boat for the last year.

It's a race now, not a rally. It's

"crazy," complained one veteran

two-time winner, Vic Preston, who

had decided to skip the event this

year.

Britain's Stirling Moss saw his

chances fade one year when he

lost his way in the maze of country

lanes.

Several actually believe some

kind of spell, which year after

year awards the top trophy to a

local cannot be broken.

Current overseas favorites are Poland's Sobieslaw Zasada in a Porsche 911S, Finland's Rauno Altonen in a Ford Capri and Germany's Hans Schuller in a works-entered Datsun 1600.

Experts look again to the local heroes—a collection of farmers, motorcycle enthusiasts and garage hands—as the likeliest winners. They include last year's victors, Robin Ellissar and Jack Aird, in a Ford Capri, Jack Stommon and Pat Neylan in a Datsun 1600.

They are favorably placed at the head of the field—lots are drawn after seeding based on results of the previous year's rallies—and will not have to head off the dust or contend with churned-up tracks.

All previous safaris have started in Nairobi, capital of Kenya.

Both Uganda and Tanzania have pressed to have the start moved inland again over a different route back to Nairobi and the finish at Kampala.

There are four entries from Tanzania, and these include a formidable team in a Peugeot 504 injection—B

